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China Mail

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1926.

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BROKER WINS.

ARCHITECT FAILS IN ONUS
OF PROOF.

JUDGE'S VERDICT.

Judgment was given this morning by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) in the Summary Court, for Mr. N. V. A. Croucher, of Messrs. Benjamin & Potts (sharebrokers), in the case in which he is sued by Mr. W. H. Bourne, a local architect, for professional sums, for \$900.

As reported yesterday, Mr. Bourne maintained that he had done work for Mr. Croucher in connection with a piece of land, at Wanchai Gap, purchased from the Government, on which Mr. Croucher intended to build a residence.

Mr. Bourne based his claim on an estimate that the projected house would cost \$60,000. His fee being at 1 1/2 per cent, he charged \$900. Mr. Croucher had paid \$150 into court, but Mr. H. C. Macnamara (for plaintiff) had described this amount as totally inadequate. Mr. M. M. Watson was for the defence.

"Evidence Inconsistent."

The written judgment delivered by His Honour read:—
The plaintiff, sues in contract for professional services rendered. On the question whether a contractual relation arose between these parties the statements by the parties themselves are here the only material evidence. I accept their bona fides. Their evidence on the interviews between them is inconsistent; and this is not surprising as they deposed to incidents of twelve months ago—the present relevance of details not being then apparent to their minds. The plaintiff, in order to succeed, must show affirmatively that the services were rendered at the defendant's request.

This onus of proof is here upon him. It has in my opinion not been discharged. There was most likely a genuine misunderstanding. The amount of any remuneration need not, therefore, be considered. I give judgment for the defendant with costs.

From the above it is implied that Mr. Bourne failed to prove that the sketch plan was drawn at Mr. Croucher's request, and that His Honour did not wish to pass any opinion on the amount of \$150 paid into court by Mr. Croucher as being his (defendant's) idea of what the payment for services should be.

TEASED 2 GIRLS.

VIOLENT COOLIE CAUGHT
BY CONSTABLE.

FRIENDS JOIN IN.

On asking an earth coolie not to molest two Chinese girls who were passing Kowloon Tong, yesterday, an Indian constable was assaulted by the coolie and about 35 friends, it is alleged, who threw stones at the constable.

The coolie was charged this morning before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy. He said that the constable, without any reason whatsoever, approached the matchless where he was working and threw away his shoes, (the defendant's) and because of this he protested. He denied having assaulted the constable.

"You are a violent boy," said Mr. Nihill, who passed sentence of ten strokes with the birch.

"SOME RAIN" AGAIN.

Little hope of favourable weather is held out for the beginning of the week-end. Till noon to-morrow the official forecast reads:—Moderate south-east winds; generally cloudy, some rain.

At 10.55 a.m. to-day, the Observatory reported:—Pressure has increased moderately from N.E. China to S. Manchuria and slightly over S.W. Japan, central China and at Tourane. It is nearly stationary elsewhere. A depression covers China and Indo-China and a feeble anticyclone extends from the Loochoos to the Bonins.

Hongkong observations at 6 a.m. to-day was:—barometer 29.71; temperature 81; humidity 87; wind force 4, direction E.S.E.; weather overcast.

FELINE SAGACITY.

LOST CAT MAKES FRIENDS
AT "COURT."

POSSESSOR IMPRISONED.

The cat on whom the court "sat" in solemn conclave yesterday to determine whether the coolie in whose possession it was found was the rightful owner made another appearance at the Central Magistracy this morning when it was mentioned to Major Wilson, the Magistrate, that a Japanese who had noticed the report had paid a visit to the station to see the cat.

The Japanese in question, said Inspector Pain, had been unable to say whether it was his cat or not.

Major Wilson expressed surprise and the Inspector said that the map had gone back to consult his wife and bring her to identify it if it was the same as the one they had lost. He had not put in an appearance again.

After adjourning the case to see if the man returned His Worship again questioned the defendant as to what means he came by the cat. Defendant replied that it was his own cat which had run away during the "flood."

Commenting that this was a different story to that given yesterday when he said that he had been asked by a friend to find a cat which had run away, His Worship sentenced defendant to 14 days' hard labour.

No order was made as to the custody of the cat but it is understood that it has already made friends at the police quarters and will not lack for a home.

COMMITTED.

CONSTABLE AND ALLEGED
SHOOTING.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

The Chinese constable who is alleged to have fired into a sampan which he suspected of harbouring men engaged in the carrying of contraband (leading to the death of one of the occupants) was committed to the Criminal Sessions on a charge of manslaughter at the Magistracy yesterday.

This followed the conclusion of evidence called before Major Wilson, the Magistrate. At the death enquiry the jury expressed the opinion that the constable should have exercised more discretion having regard to the fact that there were others in the sampan besides those whom he suspected.

CHURCH FIGHT.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR IN
MEXICO.

CLASH WITH TROOPS.

Mexico City, August 5.
The new religious Ordinances have provoked widespread disorders, accompanied by bloodshed, the most serious of them occurring at Guadalupe. The people inside a church fired on General Aguirre, who was passing by. Troops were summoned and the inmates barred the doors, mounted the towers, and fired down on the soldiers. The latter battered the doors in and routed the inmates, who nevertheless returned and tried to recapture the church.

A fight between troops and Catholics at Guadalupe resulted in six persons being killed and 14 wounded.

Milder disorders occurred at other centres, including Irapuato, where a Protestant woman was beheaded, it is alleged, by Catholics. A band of crooks, profiting by the situation in Mexico City, are divesting women of their gold crosses and necklaces on the plea of their illegal display of religious insignia.

Senor Siaz, Secretary of the National Episcopate, in a statement, says that the Church has never approved of an armed uprising, but if necessary it would go to Calvary with the present struggle.—Reuter.

DEAR VEGETABLES.

A vernacular report says that the price of vegetables in Hongkong has gone up this week on account of a strike of workers near Canton, the strikers preventing supplies from getting through.

LOCAL MAILS.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.
SUGGESTED.

SPEED THE ESSENCE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—Speed being the essence of all trade, I am surprised that Hongkong's General Post Office has been allowed to be conducted in the way it has been described by you in the light of insinuations by "Enquirer."

To banking, commerce, shipping or any other branch of business here time is all too valuable. If we have to wait for mails to be delivered and sorted it is high time the Government put up postage rates to pay for a staff which can cope with eventualities. When we were hard pressed last year the Government found a big loan to assist trade. Since big things can be accomplished, the comparatively small matter of an adequate postal staff should be easily handled.

My residence in the Colony has been long enough to teach me that the Government will not stir until a scandal has been unearthed. Will unofficial members of the Council please note? Unless we advocate for a commission of inquiry, to be fully representative, to go into the question, we shall still have to wait for our mail, and wait unreasonably and disagreeably.

Enclosing my card,

Yours, etc.,

C.K.

Hongkong, August 6.

POSTAL STRIKE.

GOVT. INTERVENTION
SUCCESSFUL.

WORKERS RETURNING.

Canton, Aug. 5.

The intervention of the Nationalist Government in the postal strike has proved effective.

The strikers are satisfied with the monthly subsidy allowed by Government for the amelioration of the conditions of life.

The postal workers will resume work.

[The foregoing has been received through Reuter's Agency.]

An earlier Reuter's message from Peking stated:—The Canton postal strike has spread to Swatow, but the co-operation between the foreign naval commanders there is ensuring that foreigners get their letters without interruption.

Mails are brought to Swatow by gunboats and are landed by marines. On the other hand, Chinese residents are entirely cut off from outside postal communication.

POST STRIKE ITEMS.

Canton, Aug. 6.

The Public Safety (Police) Department has sent out armed detachments of police to patrol the city on account of the tense feeling following the many strikes. The public has been assured of adequate protection.

Various shipping interests at Wuchow have cabled to the Union of postal employees in connection with the transport of mail bags (from Canton?).—Wah Yat Tat Po.

The Nationalist Government is mediating in the postal strike.—Kung Sheung Yat Po.

KOWLOON BUSES.

All obstruction caused by last month's deluge—in any part of Kowloon where the motor buses have been running, has been cleared and all routes have been resumed, states a report.

BRIBE OFFERED.

TRUCK WHICH OBSTRUCTED
TRAMCAR.

A CONSTABLE'S CONDUCT.

A Chinese who thought he could escape the vigilance of the law by offering a bribe to an Indian constable found himself charged on an additional count at the Magistracy this morning.

Evidence was given that he and three other men pulling a truck held up a tramcar near the junction of Des Voeux Road West and Hill Road West and continued on the track after repeated soundings by the tram driver.

An Indian constable who witnessed the incident approached the truck and those in charge of it, took the number and name of licensee (the defendant), indicating that a summons would follow. The defendant then offered him 70 cents to keep quiet about it and persisted in forcing it on the constable in spite of repeated refusals. The constable eventually took the money and reported the matter to the inspector in charge when he got back to the station.

Defendant denied having offered the money at the court this morning and said that one of the other men with him had done so. It was pointed out to him that in a statement made when first charged he had admitted giving the money but said that the suggestion came from one of the other men.

The Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindell, fined defendant \$5 on the charge of obstruction and \$25 on the charge of attempted bribery, the alternative being three weeks' imprisonment.

"SEE BRITAIN."

SCHEME FOR ATTRACTING
VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST.

Rugby, August 5.
Representatives of steamship lines, railways, the Chamber of Commerce, and other organisations this afternoon met Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade, to discuss how visitors can be attracted to Britain.

A movement with this object is being enthusiastically supported by many of the leading organisations, and public men and Mr. Samuel to-day took the first step on the part of the Government to assist it. The meeting was of a preliminary character to decide along what lines action could best be taken. An official of the Board of Trade interested in the scheme pointed out that:—

"Our ruined abbeys, our cathedrals, our battlefields, and our castles make a world-wide appeal. There are few countries in the world whose history at one time or another has not been bound up with Britain. That must make an appeal, if properly handled. It is for the consideration of such points that to-day's meeting was called. The suggestions put forward will be considered by the Government, and once an agreement is reached other conferences will probably follow."—British Wireless Service.

DRUG TRAFFIC.

DETECTIVE'S HAUL IN NEW
YORK.

TELL-TALE TRUNK.

New York, August 5.

A detective disguised as a baggage man has put the final touch on two months' work of the Federal agents, engaged against narcotic activities. "He is responsible for the seizure of a large black steamer trunk which was unloaded from a Montreal express and which was found to contain a large quantity of narcotics believed to have been smuggled from Russia via Switzerland.

Two similar trunks, it is reported, are on their way to New York, and a watch has been set on all railway terminals.

The total value of the contraband in the three trunks is estimated at \$3,000,000, selling price.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/2 3/16.

CANTON'S WAR.

CONFLICTING REPORTS
AGAIN.

COUNTER-OFFENSIVES.

With both sides threatening "counter offensives," the reports from the seat of war near Kwangtung are again contradictory.

General Ho Yao-chao (of Wu Pei-fu's side it is claimed) is supposed to have occupied Changde and Yieh-yang. General Tang Sang-chi (according to the same independent source) is said to have retired. On the other hand, the same message states that Tang's right wing is preparing a counter-offensive and is confident of retaking strategic points within three days!

COBHAM'S FLIGHT.

HIS ARRIVAL AT PORT
DARWIN.

END OF NOTABLE FEAT.

London, August 5.

A telegram from Port Darwin states that Cobham has arrived there.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT.

Some Anxious Moments
Described.

Rugby, August 5.

Mr. Alan Cobham's successful flight to Australia is regarded as an important achievement. It is not the first time that Australia has been reached by air, and Mr. Cobham did not attempt a speed record. But the flight was carried out against many natural difficulties, and the only incident was the unfortunate death of Mr. A. B. Elliott, his mechanic. The flight, therefore, means that we are within reasonable distance of passenger flights from Britain to Australia becoming matters of every-day routine. It is also a triumph for British aircraft, for Mr. Cobham's machine is the same which he used for his flights to India and South Africa. When he lands in Britain again the machine will have covered 60,000 miles. When Mr. Cobham landed at Port Darwin he received a telegram of congratulation from Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, who said: "You have made a valuable contribution to British aviation."

Graphic Account.
Mr. Cobham describes in a cablegram to the Evening News how he flew the last 400 miles from Koon-pang, in the Dutch East Indies, to the Australian coast. "We had to trust first in the reliability of our Siddeley Jaguar engine; and, secondly, we had to depend on our compass to bring us out on a dead reckoning. For hours we were out of sight of land. It was lonely flying, and I had to content myself with keeping a correct course over hundreds of miles of water. I began to get a little anxious when the time which we had calculated for the flight had passed; but at last we sighted land at Bathurst Island."

Regarding other stages Mr. Cobham says "After leaving the Mediterranean we had dust storms and great heat in Syria and Mesopotamia. Then came the tragic death of Mr. Elliott. When we continued the flight we had heat and stormy mist down the Persian Gulf to Bundar Abbas, where rough seas detained us. From Karachi to Delhi we had bad dust storms, and at Allahabad and Delhi the monsoon, which increased in violence as we flew south to Calcutta and Akyab, in Burma. We managed to fly between the worst storms until, arriving at Rangoon, we were forced to land in a tropical downpour. As we continued southward the rain lessened. At Singapore we again had heavy rains. Then at Muntok and Batavia we finally met fine weather and clear skies."—British Wireless Service.

PEAK THEFTS.

REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE'S
LOSS.

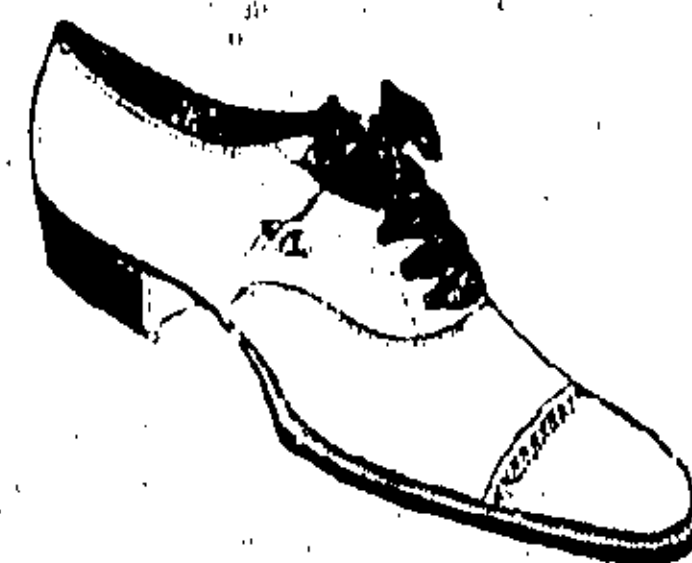
ABSCONDING SERVANTS.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone, of 31 the Peak, reports to the Police that some time between July 1 and August 4 articles of underwear and two raincoats were stolen from the drawing room of his house, their total value being \$94.

Two servants who absconded are suspected.

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places you amuse your-
self, but at Albert's you
eat.

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THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

PIECEGOODS.

DEALERS' CHAIRMAN ON
CONTRACTS.

AMENDED STATEMENT.

The chairman of the Guild of piecegoods dealers of Hongkong has written to the "Kung Shung Yat Po" (Industrial and Commercial Daily Press) on the subject of the interview on Wednesday, figures from which were quoted in yesterday's "China Mail".

He denies certain expressive statements attributed to him by the vernacular paper. These statements of opinion were not mentioned on this page yesterday.

Briefly he maintains that he did not suggest the possibility of a boycott nor did he say that fresh orders are not now being given to the hongkong, nor that business with the importers had been suspended.

The chairman remarks that negotiations are still being made with regard to the dispute about certain terms in contracts; he also confirms that he said that the present form of contract was considered as being "too hard" on the dealers.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY
MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hatton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, Manufacturers and Exporters of Piece Goods to India, China, &c., in their weekly report dated Wednesday, June 30, state:

There has been very little change in cotton values during the past week but there prevails a feeling of uncertainty awaiting the report of the Bureau on Friday evening next. A fairly high average condition is generally expected and this has been discounted to some extent by the recent ease in prices.

At the moment, however, prospects seem too good to attract any general speculative buying. Business in Manchester continues on a very meagre scale and there does not seem much likelihood of a revival until the coal strike is over and the outlook more certain. The monsoon reports from India are not at all good up to the present but Merchants are hoping for an improvement. Meanwhile they are content to do a hand to mouth business which indicates a continued lack of confidence in the market.

Little from any market at all of any weight. The losses which have been made by Spinning Companies during the past six months are now coming to light with the balancing of their books at the end of the first half of the current year's trading. We have specially drawn attention in our recent reports to the present low price of cloth, which is of course only to be explained by the losses of the producers, and the returns now becoming available only go to further emphasize the change of conditions in trade in the past twelve months.

One Blackburn Spinning Mill which last year made a profit of £11,300 show a loss on the past half year of £2,318 and another concern which is working on a pre-war capital and made a good profit last year shows a loss of over £2,000 for the past six months. There are dozens of mills in a similar position. Cotton Mill Shares are also depressed and this is not surprising as since the beginning of the year 27 mills have had to make calls on their shareholders for further capital. This all goes to show that with any revival of business there must be an appreciable advance in the price of both cloth and yarn, unless there is a very heavy slump in cotton prices.

As we mentioned last week cloth is considerably cheaper to-day with cotton at roughly ninepence than it was in 1921 with cotton at roughly eightpence.

THE OIL PALM.

The development in British Malaya of the African oil palm as a new industry is being closely studied by commercial interests. The most recent statistics available show that about 10,000 acres in British Malaya have now been planted up, and of this area over 7,500 acres are in the State of Selangor. Only three estates have, as yet, reached the production stage. On two of these up-to-date expressing machinery has been installed and is working efficiently. Production for the year 1925 amounted to 536 tons of palm oil, and 110 tons of palm kernels. There are still large areas suitable for this form of cultivation is available. Considerable interest is being displayed in the industry, and it is estimated that by the end of the year about 20,000 acres will have been planted up. In most cases the seed is being obtained from specially-selected palms in Sumatra, in which island it is estimated that there are now 50,000 acres planted with oil palms.

THE SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Douglas Fleming & Co., present their weekly report and their views on the state of the market dated July 26 as follows:

There is very little indeed to report on current business, for the market has become exceedingly dull in almost all departments. Rubber shares have been the means of rather lethargic hand-to-mouth buying and selling, with but little variation in the rates. Possibly one might discern a slight reduction in the prices obtainable for some stocks, and there is a certain amount of uneasiness that the restriction school may not, after all, prevail on August 1. The price of rubber varies between 1/8 and 1/8 1/2, and it looks as if there would be a stern fight between manufacturers and traders over the issue

HANKOW TRADE.

The British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, in their report on the trade of the port for the week ending July 21 state:

Piece Goods.—Nothing Doing. Ten.—Market is Dead.

Produce.—Business last week was confined chiefly to wood oil of which a fair quantity was purchased and at the close the value had advanced 10 per cent. on the price last advised. Wood oil in America is firmer but much below prices now asked by dealers who look for higher prices owing to the small sundries available. Small purchases of gallnuts, China grass and bristles were also reported. Supplies of produce from Hunan are likely to be held up owing to the disturbed conditions in that province.

Analysis of Exports. The principal figures, given in the Chamber's analysis of exports are as follows:—To Shanghai: 1,996 piculs China grass, 557 piculs vegetable tallow, 30,001 piculs raw cotton, 1,071 piculs sesame seed, 19,285 piculs beans, 1,050 piculs groundnuts, 1,304 piculs wood oil, 162 piculs hen yolk; to other ports in China: 7,560 piculs China grass, 502 piculs vegetable tallow, 1,042 piculs raw cotton, 906 piculs beans, 3,058 piculs groundnuts, 4,361 piculs wood oil, 1,140 piculs bean oil; to United Kingdom: 252 piculs gallnuts, 100 piculs bristles, 1,363 piculs wood oil, 333 piculs hen albumen, 3,234 piculs hen yolk, 1,058 piculs antimony regulus; to America: 423 piculs vegetable tallow, 166 piculs bristles, 256 piculs sesame seed oil, 276 piculs raw cotton, 168 piculs hen yolk, 420 piculs antimony regulus; to France: 482 piculs China grass, 100 piculs bristles, 5,040 piculs sesame seed, 182 piculs hen yolk; to Belgium: 163 piculs gallnuts, 496 piculs hen yolk; to Germany: 1,355 piculs cow hides, 340 piculs buffalo hides, 168 piculs raw cotton, 1,604 piculs wood oil, 237 piculs hen albumen, 1,168 piculs hen yolk, 1,512 piculs crude antimony, 1,423 piculs antimony regulus; to Italy: 1,221 piculs cow hides, 408 piculs vegetable tallow, 30,240 piculs sesame seed, 300 piculs wood oil; to Japan: 405 piculs cow hides, 4,353 piculs China grass, 243 piculs gallnuts, 3,154 piculs raw cotton, 588 piculs antimony regulus; to Holland: 509 piculs wood oil, 929 piculs hen yolk, 101 piculs antimony regulus; to Spain: 304 piculs cow hides; to Sweden: 248 piculs wood oil; to Russia: 662 piculs brick tea.

TEA EXPORTS.

The following table shows the exports of

Phone C. 22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced English governess desires an engagement. Usual Subjects. French, Piano. Excellent accompanist for violin or singing. School or family of good position. Splendid testimonials. Apply Box 435, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR visiting cards neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone, Central 22.

MOTOR NOTES.

Stuhlbaker Cars and Buses
Scientific Magneto
Smith Motor Accessories

Thompson-Silence Valve
Terry Magneto Spindles

Universal Rim Tools
Universal Valve Grinders
Universal Socket Wrenches

Vichea Tool Kits
Victor Gaskets
Victor Head Lamps & Reflectors

The Hongkong Hotel Garage
Sales and Accessories
Queen's Road Central Tel. C. 4750

Service and Parts
Stuhlbaker Tel. C. 4602

LEE KEE

Agent for
**HENRY RICHARD
TILE CO'S.**

We have a largest stock of White Glazed Wall Tiles Colour Glazed Wall Tiles Ceramic Mosaic Tiles Geometrical Encaustic Floor Tiles, Tile Fire Grates.

Inspection invited.

Showroom: 21, Wellington St.
Tel. C. 1483.

SHOEMAKERS (Japanese Hand Made)

Every Kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER.



CHERRY & CO.,
6, D'AGUIAR STREET,
Opposite Kayamall & Co.
Telephone Central No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK, DENTIST
Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Aguiar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

YOUR VISITING CARDS

NEATLY PRINTED WITH
ALL PROMPTNESS.

ANY SIZE ANY STYLE.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE, LTD.
GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
5, WYNDHAM ST.
TEL. CENTRAL 22.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT
on
Volunteer Parade Ground,
at 9.15 p.m. on FRIDAY,
8th August, 1926.
by the
B A N A D
of The East Surrey Regiment
Tickets of admission \$1.00
are obtainable at
ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,
and
VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

M. P. M. HODGSON having
resigned the Honorary Secretaryship of this Association all
Communications, and letters in
future should be addressed to the
undersigned who has been appointed
Honorary Secretary of the
Association.

G. E. S. UPDELL,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o H.K. Telegraph.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1926.

FRANCIS GLASS, DECEASED.

PERSONS having claims against
the Estate of the above named
deceased late of The Hongkong
Electric Co., Ltd. who died on the
21st day of July, 1926, are requested
to forward the same as soon as
possible to the undersigned.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Building.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1926.

CORNS

"GETS-IT"
Ends Pain
in 3 Short Seconds
World's Fastest Way

No matter where
it is, how bad it
hurts, how long
you've had it,
or what kind
of corn it is,
"GETS-IT" will
stop the pain in
3 seconds. All
pain goes at a
touch. Then the
corn loosens up
and goes away
altogether. You walk, dance,
wear tight shoes all you want.
For your own sake try "GETS-IT".
Costs very little.

"GETS-IT" Inc., Chicago, U.S.A.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed tele-
grams are lying at the office of The
Great Northern Telegraph Company
(Limited):—
Hutsumi Sasada, from Kuchino-
tsu.
Matsunaga, from Tokyo.
Vinslow, from Hakone.
Grace Zee, from Kobe.
Genji Sde U.S.S., Sacramento,
from Arita Hizen.
Rowe, from Shanghai.

S. BLACK,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong Station, 5th Aug., 1926.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in E. E. Telegraph Office
Hongkong.

Bioscope, from Colombo.
Hayes, from Richmondva.

E. J. PATERSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1926.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors
the following list of some of the
highest points on the Island and
Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Talkoo-Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (Alterbeds)	237
Mainland.	
Taimoshan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971

COBHAM ARRIVES.

PERFECT FLIGHT FROM PENANG.

REMAINING UNTIL SATURDAY.

Singapore, July 30.—After what
he described as perfect flight from
Penang Mr. Alan Cobham reached
Singapore on his De Havilland sen-
plane yesterday afternoon and thus
successfully completed a further
stage of his flight from England to
Australia and back. He has covered
some eight thousand miles since he
left Rochester on June 30.

A message from Penang notified
the departure of the seaplane from
the northern settlement a minute
or two after eleven o'clock yester-
day morning and at 11.10 he dis-
appeared from the view of
Georgetown flying in a south-
easterly direction. Following
the coast line all the way
down the seaplane was first
sighted at Singapore from the
Mount Faber Signal Station when it
passed over Sultan Shoal at 3.25.
A quarter of an hour later Mr. R.
Johnstone, the President of the
Singapore Ex-Services Flying Asso-
ciation, who was among the party
on the Government launch Kitti-
wake—which had gone out to meet
the airman shortly after two o'clock
—spotted the seaplane flying at a
height of about five hundred feet
above the masts of the shipping at
Tanjong Pagar, flying in a westerly
direction.

The Arrival.

A few minutes later the machine
glided gracefully to the smooth
water, alighting into the wind
about a mile from the shore oppo-
site the Yacht Club, where a very
large number of onlookers watched
the arrival. It was some time
before the kerosene fire buoy was
picked up, but within
ten minutes of the seaplane being
sighted from the Kitti-
wake Sergeant Ward, of the
Royal Air Force, who has accom-
panied Mr. Cobham since leaving
Basra, had made the seaplane fast
to his moorings. The arrival was
accomplished without further mis-
hap than the temporary loss of Ser-
geant Ward's topee, which was
blown off as the seaplane taxied
along to the buoy, but this was re-
covered by one of the launches and
returned to its youthful looking
owner. Mr. Cobham having seen
the duralumin propeller and engine
covered, divested himself of his fly-
ing overalls and, clad in a workman-
like suit of khaki drill, left the
seaplane for a small boat, where he
was greeted by the Master atten-
dant, Captain Freyberg, and was
brought to the Kittiwake. Sergeant
Ward being left to supervise the
filling up of 50 gallons of spirit
required for the next stage of the
flight to Muntok, whither Mr.
Cobham leaves on Saturday.

Welcomed at the Yacht Club.

The Kittiwake then proceeded to
the pier of the Yacht Club, where
a small party, including the Hon'ble
the Governor's Deputy (the Hon'ble
Mr. Hayes Marriott) and Mrs.
Hayes Marriott, and Dr. A. L.
Hoops (the Vice Commodore of the
Yacht Club) had gathered to meet
him. During tea on the lawn in
front of the Club a number of in-
troductions to the famous airman
took place and Mr. Cobham then
went to meet Sergeant Ward, who
had brought off the airman's per-
sonal effects from the seaplane.
Experienced yachtsmen at the Club
suggested the possible danger of
damage to the duralumin floats of
the machine through timber being
washed against them in bad
weather during the night, and the
desirability of bringing the
seaplane in to more sheltered
water inside the hulks. After con-
sideration the airman decided to
leave the machine where she was
moored, but he himself went out
and supervised the placing of lamps
at the end of each of the wings,
and after being told that if police
launch would be on duty during
the night, Mr. Cobham left the
Club with his mechanic after 5.30
to inspect cases of spare parts at
the office of the Master Attendant.

The Flight Weather.

During this time and in view of
the fact that he was due at the
Ex-Services Flying Association din-
ner later on Mr. Cobham had little
opportunity to discuss his flight
with press representatives. He
stated, however, that after experi-
encing bad weather at Rangoon fly-
ing conditions had been very good.
The only trouble that has been en-
countered during this period, Ser-
geant Ward stated, was with cer-
tain valve springs of the engine,
which needed replacing. This
work will be done in Singapore be-
fore the flight is resumed. Ser-
geant Ward said he himself had had
no previous experience of long
distance flying, with the exception
of a flight from Basra to Baghdad.
He has been in the Air Force for
five years and appeared rather to
welcome his present duties as a
release from the conditions of ser-
vice at Basra.

CHANGSHA RED.

GENERAL IMPRISONED AND DISMISSED FROM ARMY.

Changsha, July 22.
A correspondent of the "Shang-
hai Mercury" writes:—

Exciting times we are having,
and not the least of these is that
this city has gone "red," this time
with a greater vengeance than
even the last short term this Gen-
eral had charge of the city. Now
he has returned, the other party
fled post haste, and the Kwang-
tung red flag of revolution is seen
flying in all our streets, a small
red flag, about 20 by 30 inches,
red cloth, but upper corner, with
a white star in centre, or similar
device. The five-colour flag is
not known here!

Impetuous Dare-Devils.

Our great flood had hardly sub-
sided, when this new invasion
comes, and some 20,000 Kwangsi
soldiers, all hardy, impetuous,
dare-devil looking, poured into
and past the city, pursuing Gen-
eral Yeh and his men. Now we
hear that Marshal Wu Pei-fu had
sent General Yeh two million dol-
lars for his army, but that, as
usual, it failed to get out of Head-
quarters Office, he was defeated,
and Wu ascribes it to that fact.
He has ways of finding out
things, and has dismissed and
imprisoned General Yeh, and re-
lieved his Treasurer or Chief
Secretary of the important part
of his body!

Posters are to be seen on all
the walls, and Wu and Chang,
and all so-called "imperialist"
people and countries (everybody,
in fact, but myself) are under the
ban, or made the laughing stock
of the populace by crude but
pointed pictures. Down with all
authority, down with rule, with
all might, away with the police-
men, jails, penitentiaries, and let
us have Freedom, is the real
meaning of this wild Russian
howl now heard the world over,
and it will end, as now is seen in
Russia, with down with God,
down with the Bible, down with
all religion and righteousness—
All is Ours, and we can and will
do as we please, and off with the
heads of all opposers.

Strange indeed that these
whoop-ers-up for this "new" and
fatal order fail to see that the
very people they so exalt will be,
and are the worst despots the
world has ever known. The pea-
santry of Russia know this now,
and wolves, actual wolves, en-
danger the very existence of hun-
dreds of isolated villages, and no
one can show themselves abroad
after dark sets in.

We hear of intense desolation in
all quarters by the late flood, of
dykes broken, houses down, and
some lives lost, but the people
plod on—such is poor China, and
oh, if they would only look up.

There are placards all over the
city, with "Down with England,"
"Down with Wu," etc. Terrible
times are ahead for all if Russia
wins now.

MOUNT FUJI.

BEARS AT THE FOOT.

The military surveyors claim
that the height of Mount Fuji is
3,773 metres, or 12,467 shaku, but
the authorities, being still uncer-
tain, have decided to make an
elaborate survey of the mountain.
A party of military surveyors
visited Fujiyama on July 20 to
survey the peak in a week with
Mr. Nakano's observatory in
Higashi-yasugahara as the centre.
Mr. Ishihara, an engineer to the
Yamanashi Kenchi, who had been
investigating the primitive forest
at the foot of Mount Fuji and re-
turned to the Prefectural Office on
July 20, claims to have discover-
ed five craters along the road
known as Shojin-guchi. He says
that the locality is misty at all
times, and has been passed un-
noticed by mountaineers. The
district, the engineer also claims,
abounds in bears. Trees in the
locality were scratched by their
claws, and they sighted a couple
of them prowling close by the
volcanic rocks.

"An American machine blows
50,400 pint bottles in a 24-hour day
with almost no labour except in
oiling the machine; and yet Con-
gress gave the bottle manufacturers
a tariff of 50 per cent. Was this 50
per cent for the oiler or for the
profits of the manufacturer?"—
Representative Canfield.

Her gray fuselage bears the words
"Sir Charles Wakefield Flight to
Australia." The machine is the
same machine on which Mr. Cobham
recently flew to South Africa.
The engine is a 385 h.p. air-cooled
Siddley-Jaguar, capable of main-
taining a cruising speed of 100
miles an hour, which a maximum
of 126 miles an hour.—S.F.P.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

DID NOT PEAL OUT ON JULY 4.

"A MYTH."

When was the Declaration of
Independence adopted and signed?
If you answer July 4, 1776, as you
probably will, then you're wrong,
says Mr. C. Ferrol, writing in an
exchange.

What is popularly known as the
Declaration of Independence was
signed August 2, 1776. But the
document was headed "In con-
gress, July 4, 1776," and thus we
celebrate that day.

A resolution declaring "that
these colonies are, and of right
ought to be, free and independent
States" was offered by Richard
Henry Lee of Virginia in the Con-
tinental Congress on June 7, 1776,
and adopted July 2. That was
the famous Declaration of In-
dependence.

Nothing was done about it at
the time save to note the passage
of the resolution in the journal.
On July 2, the same day Lee's
resolution was adopted, the pre-
amble was taken up for consid-
eration in committee of the whole.
Consideration of it lasted until
July 4, when after some pruning,
the preamble as drafted by
Thomas Jefferson was adopted.
The vote was taken by states as
usual, and no record was made of
the action of individual members,
although it is known that there
were adverse votes.

Related Celebration.

On July 19 a resolution was
adopted that the declaration
should be engrossed on parchment
and signed by every member of
congress. This engrossed copy
was ready on August 2, and the
members then present appended
their signatures.

The list of signers includes
those who were opposed when it
was adopted on July 2, it omits
some of those who supported it,
and includes some who did not be-
come members of congress until
after July 4, 1776. One of the
signers did not take his seat until
November 4, 1776. In fact, more
than a fourth of those who signed
the document on August 2 did not
take part in the proceedings when
the declaration was adopted.

Moreover, the list of signers as
it now stands was not completed
until after January 17, 1777. On
that date congress ordered that an
authenticated copy be sent to
all states, and that copy settled
the date of the celebration every-
where as July 4.

The news of the adoption did
not become known to the general
public until July 9, 1776, and it
was then celebrated in Philadel-
phia. Battalions paraded on the
common, and "shot up the town,"
notwithstanding the scarcity of
powder. Speeches were made
and wine flowed.

And now we come to something
important, in light of present tra-
dition.

No "Liberty Bell."

The "Liberty Bell" probably
rang that day, because all of the
bells in town did, but "Liberty
Bell" did not ring as a particular
signal of the signing, and it was
not cracking in doing so. No at-
tention was paid to the bell at the
time. It was 50 years before it
became famous.

The "Liberty Bell" tradition we
owe to one George Lippard, a
famous novelist of the eighteenth-
thirties. The myth-surrounding
it is effectually punctured by
Henry J. Ford, emeritus professor
of politics at Princeton, in an
article in the American Mercury
of November, 1924.

Lippard was no more truthful
than "Parson Weems," to whose
imagination we owe the incompar-
able story about George Wash-
ington and the cherry tree.

The Declaration of Indepen-
dence was not signed on July 4,
1776, and it was only one of numerous
bells that rang at the celebration
on July 9, 1776.

Both, however, are merely
symbols of a great occurrence,
and it really doesn't matter whether
the tradition surrounding them
is entirely true. The fact
remains that the Declaration of
Independence marked a new chap-
ter in the history of the world.

A small Scottish lassie came to
London on a visit to her uncle, a
surgeon.

On returning home she was noted
to have added a clause to her
prayers, concluding: "And please
make all sick people well—except
those who keep Uncle Davis, in a
state of prosperity."

WILL RELIEVE MOTHER'S FEARS.

A PANIC of fear seizes mother when
a sudden and severe cramp, agoniz-
ing intestinal pains and weakening
diarrhoeal prostrates some one of the
family. Keep Chamberlain's Colic
and Diarrhoea Remedy in the home
and such emergencies need cause
neither fear nor alarm. It cures pain
almost instantly. Sold everywhere.

OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert
but our readers are warned to look out for occasional
phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | HORIZONTAL (Cont.) | VERTICAL (Cont.) |
| 1-To pierce | 58-Purpose | 19-Island in |
| 2-To push | 59-Writing tablet | Madagascar |
| 3-Haven | 60-Part of a boat | 23-Japanese cash |
| 4-Rodent | 61-Charge for keeping | 24-Cease |
| 5-Tree | goods | 25-Entrance |
| 6-A flower (pl.) | 62-Placed | 27-To pinch |
| 7-Rip | 63-Filaments | 28-Sorrow |
| 8-European farm- | 64-Sewage | 32-Scouring from |
| laborer | 65-Part of the foot | inflamed tissue |
| 9-Paste | 66-Shallow conveyer | 33-Lower quarter of a |
| 10-Objective | 67-Laveau | city |
| 11-Card game | 70-Refuse | 35-Antonym of "up" |
| 12-A color | | 37-Negative |
| 13-Satisfied | VERTICAL | 38-Ready |
| 14-Excommunication | 1-The firmament | 41-A drink |
| 15-Flow out | 2-Widens | 42-Peninsula |
| 16-Frozen rain | 3-Purloin | 44-A vegetable (pl.) |
| 17-Immerse | 4-Old soldier (abbr.) | 45-Iris (pl.) |
| 18-Help | 5-Refusal song | 46-Oriental weight |
| 19-Recently | 6-Toils | 50-By means of |
| 20-Soft mass of matter | 7-Stupid person | 52-Poem |
| 21-Utensil | 11-Masculine | 53-Station |
| 22-Sub-lets | 12-Sub-lets | 54-Flesh |
| 23-Breaking waves | 13-Vulgar pretender to | 55-Worked steadily |
| 24-Permit | gentility | 57-Defensive ditches |
| 25-Evergreen tree | 15-Contrit | 51-River (Spanish) |
| 26-Cantelope | 16-Vegetable | 53-24 hours |
| 27-Frog | 17-Frog | 55-Happiness |

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure.
These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn
will give you a clue to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the
numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.
(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will
appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word
puzzle.)

LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from the Official
Receiver, Supreme Court, to sell by
Public Auction

ON

SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1926,
at 11.30 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Stock-in-trade, Furniture,
Fixtures, Goodwill, Book-debt and
Guld Deposit belonging to the Tai
Fung Firm of No. 13, Wing On
Street.

(IN ONE LOT).

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1926.

THE Undersigned have received

instructions from the Official
Receiver, Supreme Court, to sell by
Public Auction

ON

SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1926,
at 11.30 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Furniture, Fixtures, Goodwill
and Guld Deposit belonging to the
Ying Kee Company of No. 2, Wing
On Street.

(IN ONE LOT).

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1926.

THE Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON

SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1926,
at 12 Noon

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Steam Launch

"CHINESE PRINCE"

as she now lies between Blake Pier
and Star Ferry Wharf

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK Via SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" Sails on/or about 19th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

"A" Class	"B" Class
\$72.10.0d.	\$66.0.0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.

S.S. "FIUME-LI"	4th September.
From Hongkong.	

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA"	8th August.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	7th September.
S.S. "FIUME-LI"	30th September.
From Hongkong.	

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	Sails from Calcutta 31st August.
S.S. "UMZUMBI"	Sails from Calcutta 30th September.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone Central 1030.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

AMAZON MARU Tuesday 31st August.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.

MONTEVIDEO MARU Friday 3rd September.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.

HAMBURG MARU Thursday, 19th August.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.

SANUKI MARU Wednesday, 25th August.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan.

JAPAN PORTS

SUMATRA MARU Friday, 13th August.

ALASKA MARU Thursday, 19th August.

BINGO MARU Tuesday, 24th August.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. Sunday, 8th August Noon.

HOGAN MARU Sunday, 15th August Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Wednesday, 11th August 10 a.m.

KOTSU MARU Saturday, 14th August.

KOHOKU MARU Wednesday 25th August.

GANGES MARU Monday, 23rd August.

DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU.

KINZAN MARU Monday, 23rd August.

For further particulars please apply to:- **OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4095, 4096. **M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.**

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.**"CITY OF BARODA"**
(9670 tons d.w.)

THE above steamer having accommodation for over 100 First Class passengers will be despatched Via Philippines, Straits, Colombo and Suez Canal on 5th November, 1926, for New York where she is due to arrive on 3rd January, 1927.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:-

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,**KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL**
NOTE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

In Lots of not less than 1/2-ton:-

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00 per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$22.00 per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$20.00 per ton.

Orders should be sent in writing at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Head Office:- TIEN-TSIN.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.**MAN DROWNED.****"PRESIDENT LINCOLN," TRIP TO HONGKONG.**

FALL AFTER DRILL.

\$600 Collection For Deceased Seaman.

A sad story, not without excitement, is related in connection with the last trip here from San Francisco, of the s.s. "President Lincoln," which arrived in Hongkong yesterday.

A member of the crew met his death prior to reaching Honolulu. After fire drill by the crew, J. Kilford (24 years of age), a first class seaman, was tying up some canvas over one of the lifeboats. He slipped and fell over the ship's side.

The passengers and some members of the crew who saw the man fall raised the usual alarm: "Man overboard."

The captain immediately ordered the ship to be turned around and a boat was lowered immediately.

The second mate and four sailors went to find the man, but when they arrived on the spot, Kilford was not to be seen. The boat "stood by" the place where the man fell, but had to give up the quest.

To a "China Mail" reporter, the captain said that he was sure he was on the spot where the unfortunate seaman fell as they picked up the lifebelts that were thrown to him.

Subsequently the passengers and crew made a collection of over \$600 gold. On arrival at Honolulu, the sum was sent to the mother of the deceased.

Kilford was from New Orleans. He has been at sea for a number of years and was popular among shipmates. As "catcher," he played in the baseball team which the "President Lincoln" has on board, formed by members of the crew.

The "Lincoln" seems to have been rather unlucky this last voyage, as when she arrived in Yokohama, a baby passenger had scarlet fever. The ship had to go into quarantine there.

THE "KONG NING."

FORMER WEST RIVER BOAT SOLD.

MR. WOO THE BUYER.

Only one bid above the upset price was received at Messrs. Lamont's Auction Rooms yesterday when the motor vessel "Kong Ning" was put up for sale. Mr. Woo Hai-tong was the purchaser at \$40,500.

For some time past the "Kong Ning" has been lying off Sham Shui Po in the Harbour. She is a British ship registered in Hongkong and of 461.32 registered tonnage. Her dimensions are as under:-

Length: 170 feet and 8 tenths; Extreme Breadth: 32 feet and 9 tenths; Depth: 9 feet.

The ship, which is fitted with good passenger accommodations, was formerly on the West River run and is fairly new being built in 1919.

She is fitted with two sets of motor engines described in the register as direct acting inverted and of internal combustion. The horse power of the engine is 480 and the vessel is registered with a speed of 9 knots.

Mr. Woo Hai-tong is prominently identified with the Tung On S.S. Co. and is the leading Chinese authority on river shipping.

PASSENGER LIST.**ARRIVALS.**

List of passengers arrived by the D. L. s.s. "President Lincoln" from San Francisco via Ports, on August 4:-

Mr. S. A. Martindale, Mr. W. H. Pflug, Mr. O. F. Wisner, Mrs. S. G. Wisner, Mr. Kan Chang, Mr. Li Mow-chee, Mr. Lule Cong, Mr. and Mrs. Liu Sheu-hap, Mr. Hu Sung-yen, Mr. Lor Yu-kwan, Mr. Kwan Shee-fork, Mr. Kwan Shee-hue, Mr. Kwan Hock-po, Mr. Leung Dick-man, Mr. Hu Kung-poo, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Ching-cheek, Mr. Thos. H. Tang, Mrs. M. H. Tang, Miss Betty Tang, Mr. Yuk Tien, Mrs. Fong Tse, Mr. Ho Chew-tung, Mr. Ho Cho-wan, Mr. F. Blodgett, Mr. I. Butler, Mr. E. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cadwallader, Master W. L. Cadwallader, Miss R. E. Cadwallader, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Douglass, Miss H. Heyler, Mr. C. James, Mr. A. Mendoza, Mr. R. C. Mohler, Mr. R. C. Morton, Mr. J. Narandas, Miss R. A. Parrott, Mr. J. C. Price, Mrs. L. A. Rich, Mr. W. H. Stewart and Mr. E. T. Virata.

List of passengers arrived by the s.s. "Delta" from Yokohama to London, on July 27:-

From Shanghai for Hongkong: Mrs. Arrowsmith and infant, Mr. J. V. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Watson.

From Yokohama for Melbourne: Mrs. L. E. Shields.

From Kobe for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. A. Holden.

From Shanghai for Colombo: Mr. E. Bolton.

From Shanghai for Singapore: Mr. C. D. Jackson, Mr. W. Aloomah, Mr. H. D. Mahitani and Mr. R. T. Hallam.

From Shanghai for Port Said: Mrs. Strong and the Misses Strong (2).

From Shanghai for Marseilles: Mr. W. S. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. S. Luttrell, Mr. C. Luttrell and Master K. Luttrell.

From Shanghai for Penang: Mr. H. Mayer.

From Shanghai for London: Mr. J. E. Mahby, Mr. J. Frake and Mr. R. G. Ayris.

List of passengers arrived by the s.s. "Kalyan" from London to Japan, on August 6:-

From London for Hongkong: Com. A. D. S. O. Poland, Lt. T. Graham, Lt. R. Grimes, Lt. F. Rign, Lt. J. Topp and Lt. K. Edwards.

From Port Said for Hongkong: Sub-Lt. C. Hodgson.

From Colombo for Hongkong: Mrs. Forster and child and Mr. T. Moody.

From Singapore for Hongkong: Mr. J. Graham, Mr. S. Paul, Capt. Calheiros, Mr. Guerin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Best, Miss Best, Mr. F. Hoop, Mr. P. Wondessa, Capt. W. Williams, Mr. van der Windt and Dr. J. Soares.

From Southampton for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. W. Hughes and child.

From London for Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. P. Maley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Beer, Mr. L. Cave, Mr. H. Rabbetts, Mr. R. Herney, Mr. W. McMaster, Mr. G. Wilford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Warren and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Little.

From Southampton for Shanghai: Mr. F. King.

From Aden for Shanghai: Mr. M. Chayet.

From Colombo for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. J. Toft-Mr. Jenkins (2).

From Singapore for Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Chong Chung, Mr. E. Warner and Mr. and Miss Casille.

From London for Shanghai: Mr. J. Waine.

For quality Dry Cleaning at the lowest prices send to The INTERNATIONAL CLEANERS.

IGNORANCE.

RETURNED U.S. EMIGRANT FINED.

ARMS IN LUGGAGE.

A Chinese steerage passenger of the President Lincoln, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco via ports, appeared before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning to answer a charge of unlawful possession of arms and ammunition.

It was alleged that a revolver was found in the defendant's luggage. He was asked whether he had any ammunition with him, and he unhesitatingly produced 250 rounds of ammunition, which was hidden beneath a lid.

The defendant, pleaded the old story of "ignorance," saying that he had been away from the colony for over thirty years.

It was pointed out that notices are posted on every steamer, of the seriousness of taking arms into the colony, and the penalty.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$150.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

THE MORNING LIST.

This morning, the following sea-going arrivals at Hongkong were reported:-

Suisang (1983) Br., from Shanghai; B. & S.

Sulyang (1594) Br., from Shanghai; Amoy; B. & S.

Sarpedon (8921) Br., from Liverpool, Singapore; B. & S.

Delta (4739) Br., Bombay, Singapore; M. M. & Co.

Tonkin (846) Fr., from Haiphong; M. M.

West Carmona (3517) Am., from Los Angeles, Manila; Struthers & Barry.

Munsterland (3864) Ger., from Hamburg, Miti; Jebsen.

Havenstein (5001) Ger., from Hamburg, Singapore; Reuter Brockelmann.

Kaijo Maru (1126) Jap., from Keelung, Swatow; O. S. K.

Hakata (3782) Jap., from Yokohama; Moji; N. Y. K.

Sunkong (3222) Chi., from Kwong-chow-wan; Man Yick.

Departures.

For Hongkong: Haldia.

For Shanghai: Rosandra.

For Tsingtao: Kojun Maru.

For Takao: Aden.

For Singapore: Van Cloon, Borneo Maru.

For Keelung: Havenstein.

For Amoy: Tell.

For Haiphong: New Mathilde.

For Kwong-chow-wan: Hydrangea, Chung-Hing.

Clearances.

For Manila: President Lincoln.

For Haiphong: Tonkin.

For Singapore: Hakata Maru.

For Macassar: Tjikini.

BUOY MISSING.

On arrival here with a cargo of coal, the s.s. "Halvard" reports that at the approach to Hongkong (inside Orange Island) a buoy is missing. The "Halvard" anchored off the electric works at North Point to discharge her coal.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

United States Shipping Board
STRUTHERS & BARRY,
Managing Operators.L. EVERETT, INC.
General Agents.
Phone C. 3008, 1st floor, Queen's Bldg.**CANADIAN PACIFIC****EMPRESS EXPRESS**

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

17 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver

LARGEST & FASTEST

STEAMSHIPS.

Special FARES TO EUROPE

\$120 \$112 \$83

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

STEAMERS

STEAMERS	HONGKONG	SHANGHAI	KOBE	YOKOHAMA	YAN-YEN	ARRIVE
Empress of Asia.	Aug. 10	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6	
Empress of Canada.	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20	
Empress of Russia.	Sept. 16	Sept. 10	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4	
Empress of Asia.	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	
Empress of Canada.	Oct. 20	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15	
Empress of Russia.	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29	

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
HONGKONG	MANILA	MANILA	HONGKONG
Aug. 11	Aug. 13	E/Asia	Aug. 16
Aug. 25	Aug. 27	E/Canada	Aug. 30

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CHINA BORNEO SHIPPING CO.**HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE.**

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Regular Three-weekly Freight and Passenger Service.

PROJECTED SAILINGS

S.S. "LOK SUN"

	Departure	Arrival	Day	Date
Hongkong	Departure	.....	FRIDAY	July 30
Sandakan	Arrival	.....	TUESDAY	Aug. 3
Lahad Datu	Departure	.....	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 4
Tawau	Arrival	.....	THURSDAY	Aug. 5
Semporna	Departure	.....	FRIDAY	Aug. 6
Sandakan	Arrival	.....	FRIDAY	Aug. 6
Jesselton	Departure	.....	SUNDAY	Aug. 8
Hongkong	Arrival	.....	THURSDAY	Aug. 12
	Departure	.....	FRIDAY	Aug. 13
	Arrival	.....	TUESDAY	Aug. 17

Excellent accommodation for Saloon, Second class and Steerage.
All cabins (1st and 2nd class) fitted with Electric Fans.
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Through Bills of Lading issued to other B. N. Borneo Ports.
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July—December 1926.

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Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of
SH (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

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AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
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PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
DELTA	8,097	7th Aug.	M'les, Casablanca, London & A'werp
MACEDONIA	11,080	21st Aug.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	4th Sept.	M'les, C'blanca, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NAGPORA	5,283	10th Sept.	M'les, L'don, H'burg, R'dam & A'werp
MALWA	10,541	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHGAR	9,105	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,913	10th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MANTUA	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KARMALA	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,080	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
DELTA	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,541	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,913	5th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHGAR	9,105	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

SHIRALA	7,841	7th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	4th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHA	7,754	7th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	1st Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	23rd Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SHIRALA	7,841	3rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	27th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and
ARAFURA	6,000	29th Oct.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to
Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu,
Kohabugan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement
offers.

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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

KALYAN	9,144	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TAKADA	6,949	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MALWA	10,541	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TILAWA	10,006	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
SANTHA	7,754	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NELLLORE	6,853	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TALAMBA	8,018	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KASHGAR	9,105	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NOREA	10,913	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NYANZA	7,023	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MANTUA	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KARMALA	9,128	20th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DEVANHA	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TANDA	6,956	2nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MACEDONIA	11,080	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DELTA	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	7th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MALWA	10,541	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KALYAN	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MOREA	10,913	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
KASHGAR	9,105	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

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FINNISH SHIPPING.

REVIEW OF MERCANTILE
ACTIVITIES.

RUSSIA AS A COMPETITOR.

Through the courtesy of the
Consul-General for Finland we
are able to publish the following
interesting account of Finnish
shipping activities:—

Shipping has always been of
great importance to Finland. Al-
though before the war a consider-
able trade was carried on over the
land frontier with Russia, the
bulk of the foreign
trade was carried by sea. Since
the closing of the
Russian market in 1918 all the
exports and imports are sea-born.
It is therefore evident that ship-
ping is one of the most important
trades of the country upon which
the economic development of
Finland largely depends.

The mercantile marine in Fin-
land at the end of 1925 consisted
of
Steamers 88,673 net reg. ton
Motor vessels 19,825 net reg. ton
Sailing vessels 135,401 net reg. ton
In addition to the above ton-
nage there are a great number of
barges, many exceeding 400 and
some of a tonnage of 600 and 700
tons. The barges are of great im-
portance for the loading and dis-
charging of vessels in Finland.

According to available statistics
the value of the Finnish Mercan-
tile Marine was estimated:
1918 at 249.5 million Finnish marks
1920 at 450.8
1922 at 492.3

The total gross freight earned
by the Finnish ships were
1918 67.3 million Finnish marks
1920 447.3
1922 357.4

The comparatively long sea-
board of Finland has plenty of
loading and unloading accommoda-
tion. As there is no tide, no
docks are required. The ships
load direct from the quays of the
harbours, or more often riding
at anchor in the roads, where the
cargoes are brought in barges,
which accounts for the extra-
ordinary large number of barges
in Finland. This way of loading
is explained in some cases through
the shallow depth at the quays.

Important Ports.
The most important ports from
the point of view of the value of
the imports and exports are:
Helsingfors, Abo, Hangö, Wiborg,
Kotka, and Björneborg (with its
outer port Manlyluoto). In Hel-
singfors and Abo free harbours
are to be constructed. In Hangö
the idea is already to a large part
carried out. The concessionaires,
The Hangö Free Port Co., Ltd.,
are constructing a large harbour
to the west of Hangö Port proper,
which is well protected from
winds and where ships, drawing
24'11" to 32'9" can be moored.
The Company has also about 348
acres of land allotted to them for
the erection of warehouses, sheds,
offices, dry docks, ship building
yards, workshops, factory build-
ings etc.

The free port is in direct con-
nection with the Finnish State
Railway. As no customs duty is
levied on the goods entering the
Free Port, there will be no cus-
toms formalities to be observed
and consequently considerable
time gained, the loading and un-
loading taking place continuously
through day and night. The goods
can be stored in the Free Port to
await a favourable opportunity
for sale; and raw materials and
half-manufactures be turned into
ready articles within the pre-
cincts of the port.

The seaborne trade has, how-
ever grown to such an extent,
particularly since the closing
of the Russian market, that it has
become necessary to add to the
three above-mentioned winter
ports a fourth one, viz. Mantyluoto
(Björneborg), at which an ice-
breaker next winter has to be
stationed. "Shanghai Times."

As the work of an ice-breaker
principally consists in keeping a
channel in the ice open from the
port to the open water in the sea,
the port of Hangö, situated on the
most southerly promontory of Fin-
land, not far from the permanent-
ly open water in the Gulf of Fin-
land, offers the greatest advan-
tages as winter port, but even
Helsingfors and Abo have render-
ed yet more services to the
country in this respect.

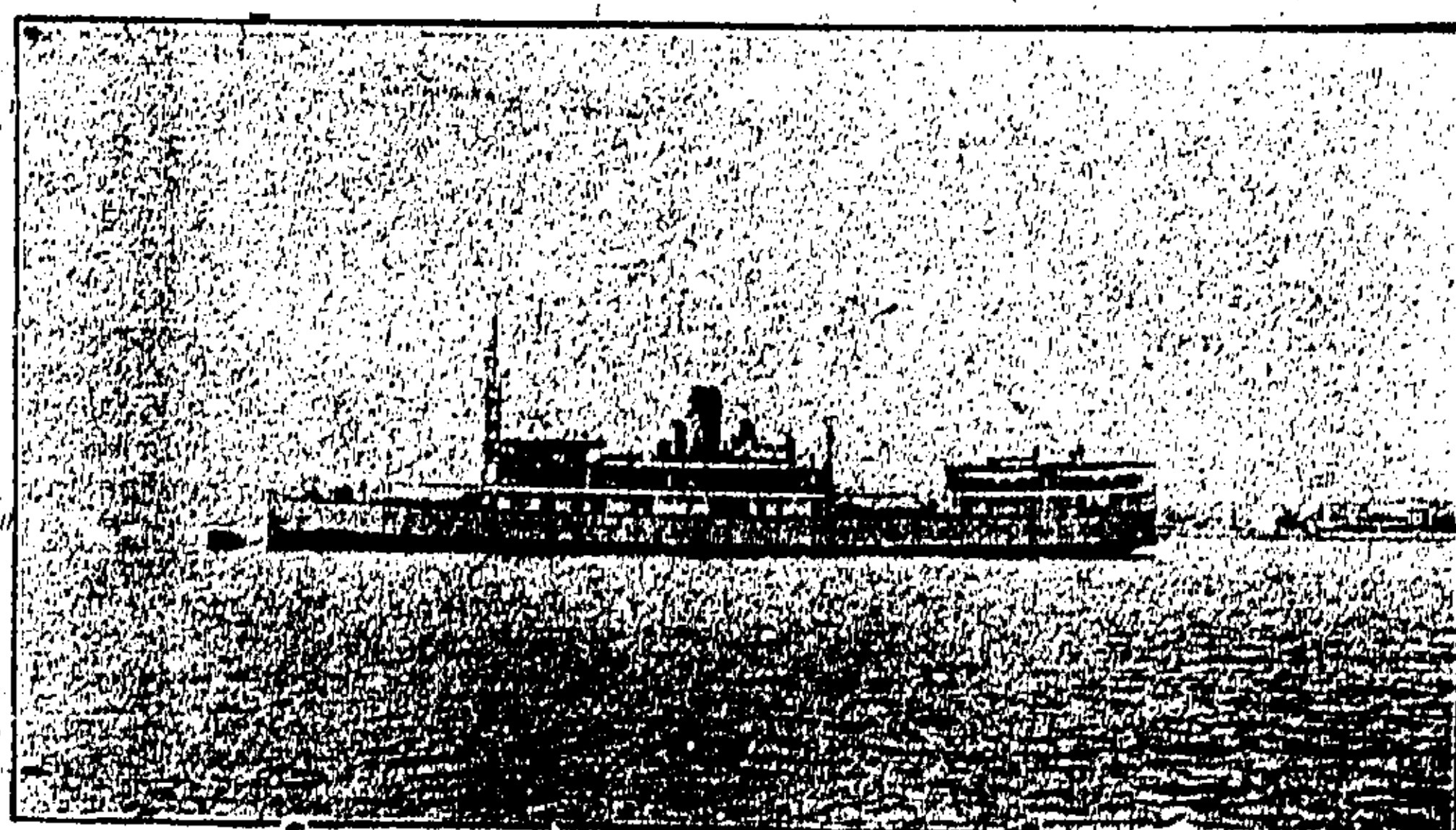
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(Björneborg), at which an ice-
breaker next winter has to be
stationed. "Shanghai Times."

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for service on the Middle Yangtze, Hankow - I-chang.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Straits and Calcutta	HONGSANG	Sat. 8th Aug. at 3 p.m.
Hongkong	HONGSANG	Sat. 8th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Hainan	MINGSANG	Sun. 8th Aug. at 8 a.m.
Tientsin	CHIPSANG	Tues. 10th Aug. at Noon
Kobe via Amoy & Moji	NAMSANG	Wed. 11th Aug. at 6 a.m.
Hongkong via Shanghai	YATSHANG	Wed. 11th Aug. at 5 p.m.
Chinkiang via Shanghai	LEESANG	Sun. 15th Aug. at 8 a.m.
Hainan via Shanghai	YUENSANG	Tues. 17th Aug. at Noon
Osaka via S'hai, Moji & Kobe	KUTSANG	Fri. 20th Aug. at 7 a.m.
Tientsin	CHEONGSHING	Sun. 22nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Tues. 24th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	KUMSANG	Tues. 24th Aug. at 3 p.m.
Hongkong via Shanghai	HOPSANG	Wed. 25th Aug. at Noon
Sandakan	MAUSANG	Wed. 1st Sept. at 2 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	FOOKSANG	Wed. 15th Sept. at 3 p.m.

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Telephone Central 215.

General Managers.

Ice-Bound.

On account of the climatic con-
ditions the navigation in Finland
is interrupted during the winter
through ice, unless kept open by
ice-breakers. The time during
which the Finnish ports are ice-
bound varies according to the
severity of the winter and accord-
ing to their geographical position.
Thus in the North, according to
the statistics for the last 20 years,
the port of Uleaborg has usually
been ice-bound from the middle of
November to the middle of May.
More southward the ice-bound
period is shortened. A Wasa har-
bour is covered by ice on an aver-
age from the first days of Decem-
ber to the beginning of May. Abo,
Hangö and Helsingfors from the
beginning of January until the
middle of April, which is more or
less the case with all the harbours
on the south coast of the country.

It is of vital interest to the
trade to keep the ports open as
long as possible, some of them at
least during the whole year
through. This is done, as already
stated, through ice-breakers.

The programme for the ice-
breakers (of which there are five)
has been to station one at
Helsingfors, one at Abo and one
at Hangö. As no ice-breaker
usually is required at Helsingfors
before January, the first named
ice-breaker is up to that time
used to keep the ports to E. of
Helsingfors open as long as pos-
sible. Similarly the ice-breaker
at Hangö has been used to keep
the nearest ports North of Abo
open as long as possible, return-
ing to Hangö in January. When
owing to the conditions in the
spring the three said ports do not
require the aid of the ice-
breakers, they are sent to other
towns as described above.

Keeping Ports Open.

As the work of an ice-breaker
principally consists in keeping a
channel in the ice open from the
port to the open water in the sea,
the port of Hangö, situated on the
most southerly promontory of Fin-
land, not far from the permanent-
ly open water in the Gulf of Fin-
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tages as winter port, but even
Helsingfors and Abo have render-
ed yet more services to the
country in this respect.

The seaborne trade has, how-
ever grown to such an extent,
particularly since the closing
of the Russian market, that it has
become necessary to add to the
three above-mentioned winter
ports a fourth one, viz. Mantyluoto
(Björneborg), at which an ice-
breaker next winter has to be
stationed. "Shanghai Times."

STEAMER ATTACHED.

DISTRAINT AT DAIREN.

The Chinese steamer Yingho,
1,250 tons, property of the Jenho
Hanyeh Co. Ltd., at Antung, put
into Dairen on the morning of
July 15, to load, only to be
attached provisionally as security
for a ¥90,000 loan advanced by Mr.
Geo. L. Shaw of Antung.

The story of the case as told by
the "Manchurian Daily News," runs
as follows:—

In March last year, the Chinese
firm, borrowed from Mr. Shaw a
sum-of-money, secured with the
steamer. Last January, when the
ship underwent repairs, the same
gentleman was made to pay for
them. These advances, added up
to by the interest, are claimed to
have reached ¥90,000.

On July 12 Mr. M. Chiga,
a local barrister, as attorney
for Mr. Shaw, had submitted the
papers on the case to the local Dis-
trict Court, and on receiving from
his principal a warrant for attach-
ment, the formalities were gone
through on the 15th.

This is the first case of the kind
on record in the port of Dairen.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kalyan" left
Singapore for this port on August
1 at 6 p.m. with the outward Eng-
lish Mails, and is due here to-
day.

The B.L. s.s. "Shirala" left Amoy
for this port yesterday at p.m. with
the outward English Mails, and is
due here to-day at p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Russia" left Yokohama on July 31,
and is due at Vancouver on
August 9.

The s.s. "President Lincoln"
("Dollar Line") arrived yesterday
from San Francisco via Honolulu,
Japan ports and Shanghai. She
carried 21 first-class European
passengers, 211 first-class Asiatic
and 366 third-class Asiatic pas-
sengers.

Don't worry about the spot,—
just send the garment, no
matter how delicate, to
the INTERNATIONAL
DRY CLEANERS.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
TENYO MARU Monday, 9th August, at Noon.
KOREA MARU Tuesday, 24th August.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los
Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
CINYO MARU Wednesday, 25th August.

ANYO MARU Tuesday, 12th October.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

SUWA MARU Saturday, 14th August.

FUSHIMI MARU Saturday, 28th August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 22nd August.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 7th August.

HAKODATE MARU Friday, 20th August.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

HAKATA MARU Thursday, 5th August.

KAMAKURA MARU Saturday, 21st August.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.

AWA MARU Wednesday, 11th August.

NAGANO MARU Monday, 30th August.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

MURORAN MARU Friday, 20th August.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 21st August.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKUSAN MARU Monday, 9th August.

PENANG MARU Thursday, 12th August.

TOYOOKA MARU Monday, 16th August.

KITANO MARU Tuesday, 24th August.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central Nos. 292 (Private exchanges to all departs.)

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NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE.

S.S. "MALVERNIAN" via Suez Canal From Hongkong 13th August

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

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FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £60.
"B" 1st Class £80. 2nd Class £55.

ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA.

STEAMER From HONGKONG JULY/AUGUST.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London
Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo,
Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa,
Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Its unique dryness, delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

"PYRIS" SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters. Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

In Quarts, Pints And Splits.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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Established 1841.

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Having been in this business for the last twenty years in the Colony, they possess thorough knowledge and experience of the requirements of the customers and a glance through some of the varied and attractive selections of goods would convince the prospective buyers as to the exclusive class of silks they offer to them.

A VISIT IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

HASSARAN GIANCHAND, Proprietor.

Sole Agents
COLGATES
The Best
SHAVING SOAP
and
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM.

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Hongkong, Friday, August 6, 1926.

OVERWORKED!

In the publication of the report for 1925 on the Sanitary Department will be found overwhelming evidence in support of recent articles in this paper contending that this all-important Department is grossly under staffed and overworked.

These annual reports rarely get into the hands of the average reader, who has to be content with whatever excerpts are published in the newspapers. For that reason it is not surprising to find a lack of appreciation in many quarters of the work of the Sanitary Department. But the more one studies the latest annual report the more one is driven to the conclusion that, in view of the shockingly low European personnel, the Department accomplishes truly marvellous work—work that would be a credit to the most thorough and up-to-date business establishment at home.

Everywhere the hand of the Sanitary Inspector is seen—and felt. It is easier to enumerate what he does not do than what he does. There is routine work under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance; there is work under the Food and Drugs Ordinance; there is scavenging, refuse removal, and nightsoil removal to supervise; there are public bath houses to be seen to; there are water closets and public conveniences to be looked after; there are cemeteries, mortuaries, and crematoria that require supervision—and right on through the whole gamut of the sanitary requirements of the Colony. Strikes may—and do—occur; floods come and necessitate volumes of extra work on the part of the Sanitary Inspectors and their gangs; but everything is performed as if the unusual were just the normal.

The report for 1925 discloses a staff of one Chief Inspector, four Senior Inspectors, and 38 Inspectors. With an army of 1,600 subordinates they look after the sanitary needs of practically the whole Island and Kowloon. Last year alone they had 16,866 "nuisances reported" to deal with (including 554 outstanding on December 31, 1924). There was not one nuisance reported in which action was not taken.

There were "premises to inspect" summonses to be taken out, prosecutions to be initiated, and Police Courts to attend—all eating into an otherwise very busy day's work. How it is all done is a mystery that baffles us. With even treble the present European staff the verdict would be that they do wonders in a community in which the Chinese lower classes predominate and in which, therefore, widespread ignorance obtains in regard to sanitation and hygiene. There were no fewer than 441 prosecutions, the fines totalling \$4,324. Moreover in the sanitary districts on the Island, 90,567 floors were cleansed, the number in Kowloon being 44,800. There were 27,557 cases of lime-washing on the Island and 11,997 in Kowloon.

Thus we might go on! Even were we to reproduce a Sanitary Inspector's notebook for one day's duty it would give an inadequate conception of the amount of labour of the European personnel as a whole. Nothing more has been heard of the project to increase that staff commensurate with the growing sanitary requirements of the Colony; but something must be done in this direction even if only to cope with emergencies. Whilst the P.W.D. rightly earned a meed of praise for its fine work as the result of the recent floods, its confreres in the Sanitary Department were not one whit behind. It is as well that this fact should be known; indeed, to make no mention of it would be invidious. But the point is that the present strength of the Europeans in this Department cannot be expected to go on from year to year, emergencies or no emergencies, with only a very trifling increase. There may arise an emergency for which even three times the existing personnel could not possibly cope with, in which event—well, Heaven help Hongkong!

WAR MEMORIAL.

GERMANY'S PERPETUAL FIRE IN A GROVE.

Berlin.—The difficulties attending a German Memorial of the Great War have at last come to a satisfactory conclusion. It is now proposed to keep a perpetual fire burning in a grove of honour, for which a beautiful natural site has been found in what is said to be the heart of Germany. On the anniversary chosen to commemorate war memories, fires will be lit on hills in every province of the Reich. This "sacred fire" will not be a symbol of defeat and discouragement, but an outward and visible sign of the fire of regeneration and reconstruction burning in German hearts. When the last survivor of the Great War, young to-day, dies decades after the fires are lighted for the first time, the great central fire, the flaming heart of the country, will be extinguished by the young men of that day.

The twelve years that will have elapsed this summer since the beginning of the Great War find the conflict of German opinions on what constitutes victory and defeat as much a matter of party opinion as ever. This idea, pagan and poetical, can apparently be carried out without offending anybody once the central site for the sacred grove has been agreed upon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT NAVAL RESERVE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—It is just six months since H.E. the Governor made a public reference to the formation locally of a Hongkong Naval Reserve and many young fellows want to know what has been done about it. Singapore and Ceylon had naval reserve units even before the Governor's speech and since then Malaya has fallen into line. Hongkong, it would appear, with its usual "maskee" spirit has let the matter drift as one of those things which "will be attended to in due course."

At the Imperial Defence Committee meetings held early in the year, at which the Colonies and Dominions were represented, the latter indicated their willingness to shoulder a burden which was growing increasingly heavy on the Home taxpayers—the maintenance of naval vessels and personnel. Hongkong is hardly in a position to build ships or to shoulder more than a small part of the cost of Imperial Defence but the formation locally of a Royal Naval Voluntary Reserve would give local people the opportunity of indicating their willingness to do what is in their power. Incidentally, it would provide young fellows with invaluable experience and the opportunity of healthy relaxation and exercise.

Shortly after His Excellency's announcement was made a report appeared that the local naval authorities would consider the lending of a nucleus crew for the voluntary men to work with and of making over two mine laying sloops for the maintenance of which the Reserve unit would be responsible.

Having regard to the fact that Hongkong, as His Excellency remarked at the time, as one of the most important outposts of the Empire, is dependent for its prosperity on the maintenance of its shipping connections, it is to be hoped that this promise of the naval authorities will be made use of and that the whole thing will not fall through for lack of interest on the part of the powers that be.

There are several ex-naval men at present resident in the Colony who would be prepared to give their services to such a unit and we have the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club which undoubtedly would provide other enthusiasts with the advantage of a knowledge of our local coasts.

The formation of such a Reserve in Hongkong will not only be a gesture to the Home Government but a very practical solution to the problem of Imperial defence. If the appeal is launched it may safely be said that it will not fail through lack of volunteers. I only hope that this letter will catch the eye of someone in a position to launch it.

Yours, etc.,

NAVAL RESERVE.

Hongkong, August 6.

[Our correspondent is wrong in assuming that this matter has been shelved. We have ourselves made enquiries as to the progress of the scheme from time to time and have ascertained that the local authorities are only too anxious to start with it. Certain modifications were made in a tentative scheme which had been prepared prior to His Excellency's reference to the matter last February and it was then forwarded Home for approval. Until the scheme is finally approved the hands of the local authorities are tied. Editor of the "China Mail."]

A WARNING.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—The landslide at the junction of May and Magazine Gap Roads having carried away the sewerage pipe, a temporary wooden trough has been put in its place. This trough leaks freely and also overflows at times into the nullah water below. Owing to the water shortage it is quite probable that, as is the case with Magazine Gap residents, people living below may be using nullah water for household purposes.

This letter is written with a view to warning people of the polluted condition of the water from this nullah.

Enclosing my card.

Yours, etc.,

SANITARIAN.

Hongkong, August 6.

Have you summer clothes well pressed and cleaned by The INTERNATIONAL CLEANERS.

ADVERT. CASE.

AMERICAN ANIMAL COLLECTOR SUED.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

In an action in the Supreme Court in which an American wild animal collector named Frank H. Buck, was successfully sued by Meyer Franklin Kline to recover two sums amounting to \$380, there was argument, between the Chief Justice, Sir William J. Wilson, and Mr. C. Smith, who appeared for the plaintiff, as to the extent of the jurisdiction of the Court. According to pleadings the defendant was employed by plaintiff to solicit advertisements for an O.S.K. guide called the Official Shippers' Guide, of which the plaintiff was the publisher. Plaintiff claimed \$375 which he alleged the defendant had been paid in 1920 by Messrs. Latham and Co. in respect of an advertisement which should have appeared in the 1921 edition of the guide; and a further sum of \$505 paid to defendant, after his contract had expired, by the Singapore office of the O.S.K., who were the agents of the plaintiff in Singapore. The defence was that the claim was barred by the Ordinance of Limitations.

The evidence of plaintiff, taken de bene esse, stated that Buck was an American and ordinarily resided at Los Angeles. At the time of his last visit to Singapore he had a farm there where he collected wild animals. Plaintiff also stated that he met Buck at Raffles Hotel during 1925 and during the interview defendant admitted that he owed the money; but said he had no money, and would pay plaintiff some day.

It was in the course of his argument against the contention of the defence that the claim was statute barred that Mr. Smith pointed out that the contract was "to be performed in a number of places all over the East, but not in Singapore, which was expressly excluded from the contract. The contract, therefore, could not be performed within the jurisdiction.

Replying to the Chief Justice Mr. Smith said the jurisdiction of that Court was Singapore. The Chief Justice said the Court was the Court of the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Smith: "It is the Settlement of Singapore. The heading of the writ is for the Settlement of Singapore. There is not a general writ which applies here and in Penang."

The Chief Justice:—Do you mean to say that a writ issued by me in Penang would be bad?

Mr. Smith said that if the cause of action did not arise in the jurisdiction the case could not be tried here.

The Chief Justice: Where the case is tried, is different matter. There is only one Court, the Court of the Straits Settlements. It may sit in Penang or Malacca, but it is the same Court.

Mr. Smith submitted, with respect, that the Court sitting in Singapore is limited to Singapore. He submitted that the position was analogous with an Assize Court in England. The Assize Court in Staffordshire could only try cases which arose within the county of Staffordshire.

The Chief Justice replied that a judge of the High Court could try anybody wherever the King's writ runs.

Mr. Smith: If a plaintiff in Penang came to bring an action in Singapore he would cause endless trouble.

The Chief Justice: It is only for convenience. Do you mean to say that I could not go to Penang to try a case?

Mr. Smith: The jurisdiction of this Court is limited to Singapore but your lordship's power to try cases is not limited. Mr. Smith added that in England a man in Staffordshire could not bring a case at the Warwickshire Assizes.

The Chief Justice: That is a

WEEK'S ORDERS.

H.K. VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

TWO PROMOTIONS.

Current orders of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, by Major R. Melville Smith, M.B.E., Administrative Commandant, read:—

Casuals.

Musketry Part I will be fired at Stonecutters range on Sunday, August 8.

Range Officer: Captain D. C. Logan, M.C.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets, belts, and pouches must be taken.

Members must fire on the above date to qualify for efficiency.

Sand Table Scheme.

A Tactical Scheme will be held on the Sand Table at Headquarters on Monday, August 9 at 6 p.m.

Subject: "Defence in Mobile Warfare."

Engineer Company.

All members of Signal Section will parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, August 9.

Dress: Mufti.

Mounted Infantry Co.

Mounted Parade at M.I. Stables at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, August 12.

Armoured Car Co.

Parade at Headquarters on Monday, August 9 at 5.30 p.m.

Vickers Gun Instruction under C. S. M. Hancock.

Drivers as detailed.

Medical Unit.

A short demonstration of the evacuation of casualties during and after an action will be given after each of the Sand Table Schemes. All members are requested to attend if possible.

Appointments.

The following appointments take effect from August 2:—

Mounted Infantry Company.

No. 512 Pte. E. S. C. Brooks to be Lance-Corporal.

No. 538 Pte. J. E. Milne, to be Lance-Corporal.

Reversion.

No. 409 A. Sergt. R. D. Read, Mounted Infantry Company, is permitted to revert to the ranks of Private at his own request.

Transfer.

No. 409 Pte. R. D. Read, Mounted Infantry Company, is permitted to transfer to the Armoured Car Company.

Resignations.

The following are permitted to resign from the Corps:—

No. 700 Spr. A. C. Ward, Engineer Co.

No. 471 Spr. A. J. Manton, Engineer Co.

No. 331 Pte. T. G. Paterson, Re-Scot. Section.

Struck Off.

The following are struck off the strength of the Corps:—

No. 534 Lce-Corpl. T. Pyburn, No. 3 Platoon.

No. 729 Pte. N. B. Mahomed, No. 4 Platoon.

"The persons who do not look on the world with kindly eyes hate themselves."—Dr. A. F. Fitch.

"Liberty-loving people do not demand cash for voting their convictions."—William L. Nelson.

limitation upon him, not upon the Court.

Mr. Smith said if that was so the limitation must apply to plaintiffs in Singapore.

His lordship was not called upon to decide the point. He found that the Ordinance of Limitations did not apply and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

POET'S CORNER.

A FUTURIST POEM: THE LOVERS.

Boy Girl = 1st. love
Boy + Ford + mileage = home
Boy — (food + exercise) = 50%.
Pop + Mom = Wisdom = problem.
Passion + privation + crankiness = Boy.
60 days:—

Boy 1st. weight 8 stones — 17 lbs.
Girl + postman + signature = knowledge
Waste-basket boom
Rise in temperature 20° (x)
Taximetre ++ Brakes.
Doorbell.
Girl 7 stone 10 lb. chair

Girl eye Boy.
Slap + Slap = red.
Swerves pulchritude ankles etc. = blank x 171
Boy + revolver = Tragedy.

FUTURIST.

CANTON NEWS.

GOVERNMENT AND POSTAL STRIKE.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

Canton, August 5.
The Canton Information Bureau informs Reuter as follows:—
The Postal strike started on August 1. Conferences between strikers' leaders and official departments have been studying a rapid decision.
The Government's action was impeded by the action of the postal administration who instead of continuing the negotiations, categorically refused all demands of the employees.
The Government, however, continuing its efforts for ending the postal strike, offered a subsidy to the employees with a view to hastening a settlement.
The fact that the profits of the postal administration are paid to Peking instead of being applied to raising the standard of living of the postal workers also caused a grievance.

The national opposition against the resumption of the Tariff Conference in Peking is extending to all the provinces, as is shown by popular meetings denouncing the attitude of foreign diplomacy, whilst demonstrations are daily taking place in numerous cities.

Information from Hunan mentions the success of the Nationalist forces.

The financial situation has been brought under Minister Soong's supervision.

The Canton Treasury is paying all financial requirements without resorting to new taxation.

EDITOR SHOT.

PENALTY OF WRITING IN PEKING.

Peking, Aug. 6.
Lin Peh-shuai, the Editor of "Shih Hui Jih Pao," was arrested last night by gendarmes and shot at five o'clock this morning.
It is understood that the execution was due to his having written something derogatory to the Shantung Tupan, Chang Tsung-chang.—Reuter.

SWEARING.

TO MAKE SWEARING PUNISHABLE.

QUEEN, POPE AND MUSSOLINI.

Rome, July 15.

The Queen, Pope Pius XI, Benito Mussolini and the entire power of the Church aided by the organization of the Fascist state, have combined on a solid front to stamp out swearing in Italy. The Chamber of Deputies will join in the reform when, according to Signor Gentili Mattei, undersecretary for Justice, the anti-swearing clause in the new penal code comes up for approval.

Swearing and bad language will become offences under the new penal code and legislation which Fascist lawyers are at present engaged in preparing. A ten lire fine, payable immediately to any police officers who hears the blasphemy, will be collected.

The inclusion of a clause in the new penal code punishing swearing is directly due to the efforts of the anti-blasphemy League with headquarters in Verona. The League has carried on a vigorous campaign against bad language for the last two years, and its notices, "blasphemy dishonours us abroad" and "no swearing allowed" are to be seen in thousands of cafes, shops and small restaurants all over the country. The anti-blasphemy League numbers many highly placed ecclesiastics and members of the Italian aristocracy among its subscribers.—United Press.

"Proud lines have always followed a reduction in the tariff."—Representative Burrow.

"Legislation is no substitute for thrift, energy, self-reliance, and prevision."—Charles S. Thomas.

"A generation ago there were 1,000 men to every opportunity, while to-day they are 1,000 opportunities for every man."—Henry Ford.

"While proper advertising is the foundation of successful business, no amount of advertising will create a market for an inferior article."—Sir Henry W. Thornton.

GOOD FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

MOTHERS always give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for croupy coughs, colds, difficult breathing, bronchial and influenza coughs. It is good for the little ones and grown ups too and every one knows it contains no narcotics. Sold everywhere.

EMPRESS "DEAD."

THE GERMAN ROYALTY SCANDALS.

PREMATURE REPORT.

Berlin.

The "Almanach de Gotha," which has been called upon suddenly to play a highly dramatic part in one of the latest republican campaigns against the ex-royal houses of Germany and their claims for compensation. Public interest in this matter has been fanned anew by the prospect of a national referendum on entire confiscation of their property taking place in less than a month's time. New scandals showing up the greed and selfishness of those in once high places may be found in the columns of the "Left Press" almost daily, but a story as full of tragedy and mystery as any full-blooded romance ever written has come to light in squabbles over the affairs of the "Duchess Dorothea of Schleswig-Holstein."

Playwright's Mistake.
By birth twice a member of the Gotha family—her father was Duke Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, her mother Princess Louise of Belgium—the Duchess, now forty-five years of age, is the more or less direct heiress of her Aunt Charlotte. This is the Empress of Mexico, whose mind became clouded when the throne of Mexico was lost for ever, and who has been living—dead to the world for over fifty years—at Chateau Bouchoit, in Belgium.

The "Kreuz-Zeitung" of a year ago published the news of her death. This was copied elsewhere, and several articles in the "German Press" gave long notices of the tragedy of her life. A very powerful and moving drama by one of Germany's leading poets, Franz Werfel's "Maximilian and Juarez," dealt during this past season with the youth of this ill-fated woman. Playwright and public believed that she was dead. Her niece, the Duchess Dorothea, believed it most firmly of all, and, pending the settlement of the royal claims in Germany, readjusted her scale of living in accordance with the sum now due to her from the Chateau Bouchoit.

A Bank's Inquiry.
But when, six weeks ago, a bank in Berlin pressed for legal documentary evidence of the death and could obtain no answer from Belgium, it appealed to the editors of the "Almanach" at Gotha for the facts. The first reply from this unimpeachable source was guarded. It stated the death and had not seen it that the editors, too, had heard of the death, and had not seen it denied but would themselves make inquiries in Belgium to ensure the date being correct in their own 1926 edition. A second letter followed a month ago, saying that the Empress of Mexico was still alive, and that the "Almanach" of 1926 would confirm this fact.

This curious error, fatal to the Duchess's finances, has served both to enhance the shroud of mystery surrounding the castle, and to illumine the plans of a syndicate, formed, it is said, with Dutch capital, to make the ex-Empress's estate a "modern paying proposition."

Vivid Situation.
As vivid a situation, directly calling for the attention of French dramatists of the old school, has been evolved out of the claims of the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg, sister of the late Duke, to 15,000,000 gold marks from the people of Mecklenburg. Her lawyer, fighting this claim for her in Paris, is no less than M. Paul Boncour. Her claims, now the referendum is to be a fact, recall the marriage which made her Princess Militz of Montenegro, and are based on a paragraph of the Versailles Treaty which provides compensation for all members of the Allied nations who suffered loss or depreciation of property in Germany during the war. The Duchess Jutta, once a Montenegrin princess, is now a Jugo-Slavian by marriage.

But—queerest link of all in this complicated chain—the ex-Royal family of Montenegro do not recognise the fact that they have been swallowed up, root and branch, by Jugo-Slavia. They call themselves still Montenegrins. No woman ever suffered more complicated change of nationality on marriage, and no lawyer ever fought more complicated a case than the Monsieur Paul Boncour, the genial supporter of the League at Geneva. The scorn of the German Left for the lady claiming a German fortune on the Versailles basis is the most completely reasoned piece of anti-royal propaganda that the whole campaign has brought forth.

A Tenacious Princess.
The curious reserve maintained by the ex-reigning house of Hohenzollern during the long period of controversy, has been rudely broken by information

FOR THE BLIND.

WILL ENABLE THEM TO READ.

NEW APPARATUS.

Moscow, July 15.

"Prof. E. L. Rosing of the Polytechnical Institute, Leningrad, has invented an apparatus," by which the blind are able to read ordinary printed matter. The apparatus, which the professor has called an Eptophone, is made in the form of a reading desk on which an ordinary book is placed. The book moves along the desk in the same way as a sheet of paper on a typewriter, the type passing under the object glass of a microscope. As the type passes the object glass there is a constant asternation in the light, the frequency and intensity of which are determined by the construction of the letters. The light flickers are caused to fall upon a special photographic plate, which in its turn, causes vibrations in a chain connected with a telephone apparatus, which reproduces alternating sounds in accordance with the changes in the shape of the type of the reading matter. The blind persons of course would have to learn the meaning of the conventional sounds heard in the telephone apparatus, but having learned the sound code, as it were, he will be able to read ordinary books with facility.—United Press.

SILK FOR HOME.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT CAN BE SENT.

The following memorandum regarding Customs duty on articles of silk taken Home has been forwarded by H. M. Commercial Secretary, British Consulate General, Shanghai, who states that he is constantly in receipt of inquiries from intending travellers to the United Kingdom as to the duty chargeable on silk articles:—

Customs duty will not be charged in the United Kingdom on silk or artificial silk articles brought by passengers, not resident in the United Kingdom, who are passing, with their effects, through the United Kingdom en route for a destination abroad; or on such articles brought by passengers who are resident abroad but are making a temporary stay in the United Kingdom. But duty will be charged on any such articles brought for persons in the United Kingdom.

It is a strict condition that all silk and artificial silk articles, whether new or worn, must be declared to the Customs officers, and passengers are not excused from declaring articles on the ground that they believe them to be entitled to pass without payment of duty. Failure to declare may expose a passenger to a fine and to confiscation of the articles, on the ground, of attempted smuggling; but no question of fine or confiscation can arise if the articles are properly declared to the Customs officers.

Customs Procedure.
The Customs officers will, as a rule, satisfy themselves as to the facts by questioning passengers, but absolute discretion is reserved for them to require passengers to substantiate their statements by a formal declaration in writing or by other evidence.

The officers may, if they consider it necessary, require passengers to deposit the appropriate amount of duty as security that the articles will be duly taken out of the United Kingdom; but no deposit will be repayable on the articles being produced to Customs officers on the passenger's departure from the United Kingdom.

given this week during a debate in the Prussian Diet. It appears that the ex-Crown Princess Cecily wished to inspect some valuable Sevres vases at present in the Schloss Museum, together with a number of silver ornaments some centuries old and other objects of considerable value. These were removed from the museum and sent to her at Oels. This took place before the last stages of the present crusade had been reached. There had been talk of her desiring to exchange a Rembrandt painting for them, but the museum authorities were awaiting an earlier satisfactory conclusion, and did not press for the return of the valuables until lately. The ex-Crown Princess now refuses to part with them. It is possible that resentment at the wedding-present from Prussia which she never received is at the bottom of this action; the silver dinner service which took so many years to fashion that it was not finished before the war began, is still the subject of irate inquiries on the ex-Crown Princess's part. But the action is painfully reminiscent of the fully packed furniture van in front of the gates of Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, which was held up in Potsdam as a breach against the regulation which has confiscated all ex-royal portable property until further notice.

MILADI'S HATS.

NINGPO SETS THE STYLE.

A NINGPO INDUSTRY.

Down in Ningpo, commercial metropolis of Chekiang Province, there's a foreigner, a Frenchman, who directs the handiwork of 15,000 Chinese, mostly women, who devote the greater part of their time to the manufacture of women's hats. Persons who may be under the impression that New York and Paris have a monopoly of feminine head-dress, should visit this factory in Ningpo in the province of Chekiang, Republic of China, for there they will find a little Frenchman, who probably does not weigh more than 110 pounds, who can tell you and show you what the styles in women's hats will be a year hence. He will show you and take pride in the showing, hats made of bamboo, hats made of raw silk, hats made of China grass, hats made of reeds, hats made of rice and wheat straw, hats made of artificial silk, hats made of wood shavings, hats made of delicate fibres brought to China from Italy, from Madagascar, from the Philippines, from about every place under the sun.

Two Millions Yearly.
The number of hats turned out by this establishment is in excess of two millions a year and in addition to this factory, there are numerous others operated by Chinese who have learned the art in the French factory. All of the 15,000 employees who earn a livelihood in the French factory are not employed under one roof; they are scattered in families all over that section of the province. The system is something like this: The manager of the factory, and he is the only foreigner in the place, originates the styles himself. Then he sends the samples to New York, London and Paris for inspection.

In the style centres of the American, British and French metropolises, selections are made and instructions sent back to Ningpo. Then the samples are handed out to the workers and in due course the finished product is turned in and if satisfactory, shipped to the West where the finishing touches such as shaping and blocking and decorating are handled and ultimately the hat finds itself in some millinery shop on Fifth Avenue with a price tag attached.

Could It Be Known.
And could the retail selling price become known in the little Chinese village in Chekiang where the hat was woven, it doubtless would cause considerable conversation and possibly a demand for increased wages. It is not implied of course that the Chinese women whose deft fingers weave the hats are underpaid for most of them earn thirty and forty cents (silver) a day and it is said that some hats require a month for one worker to produce. Some of the fibres are so delicate that it is almost necessary to do the weaving under water or in the cooler portions of the day. The retail selling prices of the total output of this one factory would be difficult to estimate, for we know of no economic rule that could be applied in the valuation of women's hats on Fifth Avenue. "But it must be enormous. And when we consider that the 15,000 Chinese women who produce the hats earn on an average of thirty cents a day and that they are employed for a goodly portion of the year, it is realised that a considerable sum is expended in China. However, the most interesting phase of the subject is the fact that a Frenchman in Ningpo, China exerts a considerable influence upon the style of ladies' hats in New York, Paris and London, and in so doing furnishes employment and helps create wealth for a considerable number of Chinese who otherwise might experience difficulty in obtaining the wherewithal for their daily level of rice.—China Weekly Review.

ANCIENT EGYPT.

STRAIGHT SICKLE WITH FLINT SAWS.

CORN GRANARIES FOUND.

Ancient Egyptian granaries, a straight sickle armed with flint saws to cut the corn, and flint arrow heads and knives are among the latest discoveries made by the British School of Archaeology now at work in the region between Thebes and Sohag.

To those familiar with the gigantic edifices which comprise the modern granary, these miniature relics of an earlier civilisation should prove of exceptional interest. They measure only three feet across, and were sunk in gravel and lined with cald straw rope.

Some beautiful overcast basket-work has also been found in the granaries," said Sir Eldred Petrie. The grain found was mostly emmer and barley, but some true wheat was also known then.

CHINESE BURIALS.

THE PLACE WHENCE HE CAME.

OLD CUSTOM DYING OUT.

The intention to ship the remains of His Excellency Mr. Chia Wen Yon, Consul General for China, to his Native place in China for interment calls to mind a custom which, though still practised now, is nothing like so general as it was years ago. It was a very common thing for a Chinese, of even moderate means, in the old days to direct that his remains be sent to the place whence he came for interment. Perhaps one primary reason for this practice dwindling nowadays may be found in the simple fact that in later years most of the Chinese have settled to found their permanent homes here, and another is that, most of them having lived here for a long period, have no more relatives or connections in China.

Curious Consequences.
More often than not this old custom has curious consequences and leads to an unlooked-for state of affairs in the Homeland. An aged Chinese dying is never buried at once, because tradition accords to his old bones a veneration which takes the form of a compulsory lapse of time before death and burial; and it is considered an indecent thing not to allow for this lapse of time. Invariably the period the remains are kept is measured by the wealth of the deceased.

Adhering strictly to this custom has often led to many hardships on families of limited means who dread local sentiment but are compelled by tradition to conform to general practice in order to escape the unpleasant reproach of having given their ancestor a "dog's burial."

Coffins Never Smell The Earth.
When the remains arrive in China the interment does not take place at once. As a general rule the coffin is conveyed to the family or in some cases to community temple and placed there for what often turns out to be an indefinite period. If during the coffin's period of detention in the temple any near relative (and there are many) of the family were to come in for a bit of luck or to wax prosperous, he would strenuously object not only to the remains being removed for burial but even to the coffin being shifted from its original position in the temple. For the reason that tampering with it might bring a series of misfortunes or ruin to him or to any other relative or relatives. As is often the case, no one member of the family will be willing to incur the anger and perhaps subsequent curses, and so nothing is done to the coffin. The net result, it often happens, is that coffins originally intended to go six feet underground never so much as smell the earth! In the meantime, coffins in the temple keep on multiplying.—"S.F.P."

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

August 6—Queen's Theatre; Norma Shearer and Conrad Nagel in "Excuse Me."

August 6—Star Theatre; "The Empty Cradle" and "Trumpet Island."

August 6—World Theatre; Lillian Gish in "The White Sister."

August 6—Promenade Concert on the Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.

Auctions.
August 7—Lammert Bros. will sell the Steam Launch "Chinese Prince" at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, noon.

August 7—Under instructions from the Official Receiver, Supreme Court, Lammert Bros. will sell by public auction, at their Sales Rooms, the stock-in-trade etc., of the Tai Fung firm of 13 Wing On St., and the furniture etc. of the Ying Kee Co., of 2 Wing On St., 11.30 a.m.

Meeting.
10—Fifth ordinary meeting of Hongkong Amusements Ltd., at Queen's Theatre, noon.

"No nation can rise, above the level of the ideals of its citizens."—Brooks Fletcher.

"My people with black faces use paint to make them blacker. I notice you people with white faces powder them to make them whiter."—Ratu Meli Halabogi.

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EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulders, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. It can be purchased everywhere.

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TEA DANCING, 5-7 p.m.

DINNER DANCING, 8-12 midnight \$1.50 per cover.

SATURDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN, 1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover

Special—(Bouillabaisse)

TEA DANCING, 5-7 p.m.

CARNIVAL NIGHT

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The effects of fatigue have been strikingly shown by recent scientific tests published in the "Medical Echo." The amount of energy spent after 6 hours' work was accurately measured by the Scheiner test.

Tests were made on a group of people before they took Sanatogen, and again after they had taken Sanatogen twice daily for 14 days. The following observations were made.

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SANATOGEN

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club's captain cup, for August, will be played at Fanling from tomorrow (Saturday) till Monday.

Another case of enteric fever (typhoid) was reported on Wednesday. The patient was a Chinese from the village of Aberdeen.

Peking, July 30.—Replying to a letter from the Kuomintang forces denouncing the Tariff Conference, the American Minister, Mr. MacMurray, stated that as the Conference aims at the happiness of all China, it does not consider the interest of any particular party.

About a fortnight ago Hoihow was plunged into complete darkness because the pickets seized a shipment of crude oil en route to the Hoihow Electric Light Plant. Inasmuch as his plant furnishes lights to a big part of Hoihow it was quite an inconvenience to the people. Some settlement was made the following day and the lights were on again.

Hitherto, convicts in Japan have not been allowed to take out life insurance policies, but the Department of Justice has decided to permit those whose behaviour in prison has been good and who show evident signs of amendment, to take out State life insurance policies. The Government of all prisoners were notified by the Department to that effect on July 22.

Tokyo.—There are 8,100,000 women and girls working for their living in Japan, including some 5,000,000 engaged in silk-rearing, rice planting and other forms of agricultural labour, according to a report of the social bureau of the Home Office. House servants and restaurant waitresses number 314,000 and there are 78,000 women school teachers. Around a million girls are factory hands and there are 9,300 typists. The moving picture industry in Tokyo alone employs 620 actresses.

Peking, July 27.—Sun Pao-chi, appointed ambassador to Russia from China, is not able to journey to Moscow because of lack of funds. The Cabinet is said to have assured him they could raise transportation money but could give him no assurance of maintenance money for the embassy at Moscow. Dr. Koo, Finance Minister, is said to have been approached on the matter, but entered a polite refusal. Meanwhile Sun Pao-chi remains here against his will, as he is said to be anxious to leave the country.

Berlin, July 26.—The Jugoslav government has ordered wholesale reductions in the wages of state and civil service employees, according to a Belgrade dispatch received to-day.

"Officials with no income other than their salaries, who build their own houses are to be suspected, and officials, who have saved more than ¥10,000 are equally suspicious." This is the opinion of Mr. Kamiyama, the new Governor of Formosa.

Arrangements have been made by the Tokyo Association of School Teachers to send two women to America to study the educational system in use in the schools in the Western states. They are Miss Misao Yamakata and Miss Kiyo Takeda. They will leave Yokohama for San Francisco on August 26 aboard the N.Y.K. steamer Iyo Maru.

The five men against whom charges were brought of complicity in a highway robbery on July 17 were committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The robbery concerned three Chinese girls who were returning from Mongkok to Hunghom by way of the path leading along the railway when they were accosted by five men and robbed of jewellery.

Kobe, July 26.—The discovery on the seashore near Hiroshima of the corpses of a man and a woman brought to a sad close an unusual and a not discreditable episode of the sea. The man was Shunko Shinowara, an artist, and Yoshiko Murakami, his pupil. The artist was painting a picture of a mermaid, with the Hikonshima rocks as a background, when a huge wave encompassed the girl who was standing in the water some distance out. He jumped in to rescue her, but both were drowned.

Berlin, July 26.—The chief of the French Commission for Occupation of the Rhineland has issued an order forbidding further processions and parades, especially those dealing in any way with the French occupation of this territory. The playing by the bands of German military music is claimed to have incited the population to act against the French. A similar decree has been issued for the Saar Basin district, and so sweeping is the decree there that even parades by French troops with French bands playing are forbidden.

Peking, July 31.—In reply to a request by the Peking Government urging him to send to the Government the salt-revenue in Fukien Province, General Chou Yin-jen, Tapan of Fukien, has telegraphically replied that he cannot comply with the request unless the Government remits military funds to him.

Rumour is current that in succession to Dr. Sell, the German Ambassador in Tokyo, the German Minister in Portugal will be appointed to Tokyo. Neither the German Embassy nor the Foreign Office in Tokyo has yet heard anything about the allegation, and it is thought probable that even in case of the rumour proving to be true it will not be before the conclusion of the German and Japan commercial treaty.

In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the Japanese Constitution, a Far Eastern Exposition will be held in Osaka for seven months, opening in March of 1929 at a cost of ¥25,000,000. All the countries in Asia, East Africa, Australia and the South Seas, and some of the nations in America and Europe, that have close economic relations with Japan, will be invited to participate in the exposition.

On Sunday, July 11, about six or seven men arrived late for Sunday School in the church at Hoihow. They were not regular members of the congregation, and left during the closing prayer and were waiting outside when the congregation scattered. Just outside the church they attacked several of the Christian women, slapping them and striking them. They threatened them if they came to services next Sunday. They also attacked the hospital gatekeepers. No one was seriously wounded. The attack was quite unexpected.

A wedding in which a large circle throughout North China will be interested took place on July 26, at Peking, when Gwendolen Mary Rees, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees was united in marriage with Jan Julius Ludovic Duijvendak, of Leyden. Miss Rees is well known and highly esteemed in Tientsin and North China both in Chinese and foreign circles. Mr. Duijvendak is Professor of Chinese in the noted University of Leyden, and has been spending some time in China in research work. The wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Hopkyn Rees, Rocky Point.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Passengers arriving yesterday from the north by s.s. President Lincoln, included Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cadwalader and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Douglass and Mr. R. C. Morton.

The will of Miss Catherine Ann Ferguson has just been re-sealed in the Supreme Court here. Miss Ferguson, formerly headmistress of the Diocesan Girls' School, died at Penrith, Cumberland, on July 7, 1925. Her estate in Hongkong amounted to \$10,800 and in England to £407.

According to the "San Francisco Chronicle" Major-General Sir Charles Herbert Powell, K.C.B., veteran of the British Army, who was Staff-Officer in China, 1900-1, was injured by a taxi cab almost immediately upon his arrival at San Francisco. Travelling with the general from Shanghai, were Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bothwell, local residents en route to England. Mr. Bothwell who is with the well-known local architects, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, left Shanghai, on May 27, with his wife on Home leave.

London, July 12.—The Military Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" understands that Colonel R. J. Collins has been chosen to command the Ninth Infantry Brigade, at Portsmouth, in succession to Sir Hugh Ellen. Probably Colonel Dill, commanding the Second Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, will succeed Col. Collins as Director of Military Training in India. It is reported that Vice-Admiral Richmond may be appointed Chief of the new Imperial Defence College.

Miss E. H. Mayhew, for 20 consecutive years headmistress of the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, Shanghai, was a passenger on the Empress of Russia. She is returning to England by way of Canada, on retirement. Miss Mayhew ever since, the formation of the Girl Guides has acted as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. All her pupils present and former, members of the teaching staff of the school and all who knew Miss Mayhew feel deep regret at losing her, but felt that she well deserves to rest after such lengthy and continuous service.

The death occurred at the Fraser Home, Colombo, of Mrs. Margaret Doyle, aged 65 years, mother of Mr. Doyle, of the Colombo Stores, Ltd.

J. E. Hobbs writes as follows to Dr. John Rockwood:—"I greatly appreciate the charming souvenir which is so typical of your beautiful island, and it will always serve to remind me of the many pleasant hours I spent in Ceylon and of the excellent hospitality I have always received from the cricketers of your island. Will you, through your Press, please convey my hearty thanks and best wishes to all those who sent me the souvenir."

Miss Mura Shipoff and her art ballet company appeared at the Seamen's Institute last night under the patronage of the Rev. G. D. Waldegrave and gave a pleasing exhibition, prior to their intended departure for Manila next week. The Misses Andrews (of the Naval Yard) were very well received. Thanks are also due to Mr. G. H. Sellwood, manager of the Institute, for arranging the performance. The programme was published in yesterday's issue.



Mrs. Marie C. Haller, Republican, of Fort Thomas, is running for Congress from Kentucky on a "wet" platform.

Colonel J. Jarmer, Col. H. T. Trolle, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. P. Andersen are leaving Siam. The latter, proceeded to Rangoon and will stay in Burma for some time before proceeding to Denmark.

Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Stack has taken up duty as Officer-Instructor to the Ulster Division of the R.N.V.R. at Belfast, in succession to Lieutenant-Commander E. J. J. Southby. Lieutenant-Commander Stack last served as navigator of the Durban in China.

Major Witsell, who was a language officer in the American Embassy in Tokyo from 1920 to 1924, has returned to Japan to become assistant Military Attaché of the Embassy, succeeding Major Bratton. Major Witsell arrived in Tokyo, July 21, on the President Jackson. Major Bratton is to be transferred to Manila, and will leave in September, with Mrs. Bratton, for his new post.

The death took place at the Fraser Home, Colombo, on July 13 of Mr. W. H. Goulstone, of Messrs. Gow, Somerville and Co., Colombo, in his 36th year. Mr. Goulstone had been ill for some time. He was connected with Eastern export and, after serving in Calcutta for some years, went to Ceylon and joined Messrs. Tarrant and Co. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Town Guard Artillery and volunteered for active service. He received a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and was gazetted to the Corps of Guides, with which he saw service in Mesopotamia.

Kandy, July 17.—The marriage took place to-day, at St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, of Hugh Noel Wood, Superintendent of Police, Ratnapura, son of the Rev. H. Wood, M.A., Rector of Whitechurch, Bucks., with Stella Mary Leatham, the only daughter of Mr. A. R. P. Leatham, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Central Division, Kandy, and Mrs. Leatham. The bride was given away by her father. The marriage ceremony was performed by His Lordship, the Bishop of Kandy, assisted by the Rev. Father Charles Matthews, O.M.I., Rector of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

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SPORTS SECTION

LAWN BOWLS.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES AND NOTES.

SENIOR DIVISION STRUGGLE.

The following are the fixtures down for decision to-morrow:—

Second Division.

Indian R.C. v. R.H.K. Yacht Club.
Craigengower C.C. v. Civil Service C.C.
Kowloon C.C. v. East Point R.C.
Taikoo R.C. v. Club de Recreo.

With the completion of the First Division fixtures, there are only four junior games to be played. Opportunity will, however, no doubt be taken to make progress with the various other competitions now running.

The Indians are down to receive the Yacht Club, but as their ground is, I hear, still unfit they may travel to Tolo and try conclusions there.

Craigengower receive the Civil Service and on recent form are likely to be defeated. The Civil Service have quite a good chance to finish second in this division.

The game of the afternoon will be at Kowloon, where the Cricket Club receive the East Point Club. The locals will be out to reverse the decision at the last meeting when the East Point, at home, won comfortably. Whatever the result to-morrow the margin will, I am sure, not be much.

Taikoo are at home to the Club de Recreo. On last Saturday's results when the Portuguese beat Craigengower and Taikoo went down to the Civil Service, it would be hard to predict the result, but the conditions will all be in favour of the home team.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The following are the positions in the league to date:—

Division I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.
Taikoo R.C.	10	8	0	2	16
Kowloon Dock	10	7	0	3	14
Craigengower C.C.	10	7	0	3	14
Civil Service	10	4	1	5	9
Kowloon B.G.	10	2	0	8	4
Police R.C.	10	1	0	9	3

Shots for and Against.

	For	Agst	Up	Dn.
Taikoo R.C.	555	520	135	0
Kowloon D.R.C.	586	533	53	0
Craigengower C.C.	614	565	49	0
Civil Service	550	580	0	21
Kowloon B.G.	525	602	0	77
Police R.C.	493	632	0	139

Division II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.
Kowloon C.C.	10	8	0	2	16
Civil Service C.C.	11	7	1	3	15
Taikoo R.C.	10	7	0	3	14
East Point R.C.	10	7	0	3	14
Club de Recreo	10	3	1	6	7
Craigengower C.C.	10	3	0	7	6
R.H.K. Yacht Club	10	3	0	7	6
Indian R.C.	9	1	0	8	2

Shots for and Against.

	For	Agst	Up	Dn.
Kowloon C.C.	677	527	150	0
East Point R.C.	606	520	86	0
Taikoo R.C.	602	552	50	0
Civil Service R.C.	651	630	21	0
Craigengower C.C.	568	580	0	12
R.H.K. Yacht Club	694	622	0	72
Club de Recreo	639	618	0	79
Indian R.C.	439	621	0	182

Inter-Departmental Contest.

Whether permitting the second game in this competition will be played on Sunday when the Public Works Department meet the Prison Department. The game will be played on the Police green, starting at 3.30 p.m.

Last Sunday the Sanitary Department won comfortably from the Police and qualified to meet the Revenue Department in the semi-final.

The Prison team for Sunday will be chosen from:— McLeod, Wiltshire, Buchanan, Johnson, and Randle.

The Public Works team will be Sara, Carpenter, Tecchi, and W. E. Hollands (skip).

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club's captain cup for August, will be played at Fanling from to-morrow (Saturday) till Monday.

BASEBALL TOUR.

PHILIPPINES TEAM HERE ON AUGUST 16.

THEIR STAR PLAYERS.

The "Philippines," formerly known as the "All Filipino Baseball Team," composed of "star" players from the P. I., will leave Manila on August 14, on board the "Empress of Asia," en route to Yokohama, and will arrive in Hongkong on August 16.

The "Osaka Mainichi," a newspaper in Osaka, has invited the team, and is providing all the expenses during the tour in Japan. The first game in Japan will be against the famous team of the "Keio University," of Meiji, Tokyo.

Mr. L. R. DeFonso has made arrangements with the touring team to play three games during the stay in Hongkong. The first game to be played is against South China who are the champions of the colony. This will take place on August 16. The second game will be on August 17, against U. S. S. "Helena," who are the champions of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. The third game will be on August 18, against a picked team of Hongkong.

The visitors include Regis and Birtullo who are known as "sure batters." Nothing that can be said about Santos, Tombo, and Birtullo, whose pitching is described as "peaches," will do justice, as they have to be seen to be appreciated.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

2ND DAY'S PLAY AGAINST WARWICK.

FAIRLY GOOD REPLY.

Although the Australians added to their overnight score in their match against Warwickshire, the supposedly weaker team made a fairly good reply and may save the follow-on.

Birmingham, August 5. (Position overnight: Australia, 1st innings 47 runs for 8 wickets, Pontford 144, Woodfull 51; Warwick to bat.)

Second day's play:— There were 8,000 spectators to-day. The weather was glorious. A good wicket was available.

The last two Australian wickets fell for an additional 47 runs, bringing the total to 464 runs. H. L. Hendry (who was out of the field for a part of the season on account of illness) made 52 not out.

E. P. Hewelson, the Oxford University fast bowler, took 3 wickets for 83 runs. Quipie, the veteran professional, was responsible for 4 wickets but he gave 118 runs. Warwickshire then batted. When stumps were drawn, their score stood at 298 runs for 9 wickets. Parsons made 80 and Smith 30.

Play continues to-day. To save the follow-on Warwick need a total of 315, or 17 runs more.

K.C.C. CONCERT.

SATURDAY'S OPEN AIR PROGRAMME.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will hold an open-air concert in the club grounds on Saturday evening. Everyone will hope that it is favoured with better weather conditions than was the last.

A very attractive programme of vocal items and dances has been arranged. Among those who will perform will be Miss Mura Shipoff and her brother and the Lyric Orchestra will be there.

The programme is as follows:—

Selection by The Lyric Orchestra:—
Song, "At Grendon Fair," Mr. J. C. Lyle;
Humorous Song; Selected, Mr. J. W. Blackley;
Song, Selected, Mrs. F. E. Lawrence;
Humorous Song, "Turned Up," Mr. Oscar Eager;
Solo from "Madame Butterfly," Madame H. M. Vallarino;
Classical Dance, "The Fisherman and the Pearl," Miss Mura Shipoff and Mr. Koka Shipoff.
Selections by The Lyric Orchestra:—
Exhortation, Mr. R. E. Lindell;
Song, Selected, Mrs. F. E. Lawrence;
Humorous Song, "Hittidy-I-ti Island," Mr. Oscar Eager;
Song, "The Call," Mr. J. C. Lyle;
Saxophone Duo, Messrs. H. Duncan and Remedios;
Solo from "Aida," Madame H. M. Vallarino.
Character Dance, "Hungarian Gipsy Dance," Miss Mura Shipoff and Mr. Koka Shipoff.
Accompanists, Mrs. R. Pestonji, Mr. W. R. Fleming and Mr. Dick d'Almeida.

THE OPEN AIR.

A NIGHTINGALE YEAR.

MULTIPLYING SPECIES.

Says a Home writer in mail week:—

It is a nightingale year. In one parish, at least, where no nightingales have been heard for five or six years, pairs have established themselves in spots which challenge attention. One haunt is on a common most popular for picnics, and between two much frequented roads. Another close against a lodge gate. Unmistakable, though only a single note is uttered, the deep throbbing reaches your ear even if you are cursing by in a not too silent motor. Thousands of holiday-makers must have heard them for the first time. Residents have been alleging during the years of musical dearth that the cause of the disappearance was the little owl. They visualise the scene. The thrashing song at twilight, when general silence began to return, the picked ear of this little robber owl skulking in the dim hollow, the still light straight to the signal song, and then the tragedy. Such things may befall; but there is little evidence. In the same district a brown owl was seen to swoop on a hen blackbird on her nest; but no one has ever known the little owl take a nightingale, and later evidence is rather more in its favour than earlier. At any rate, this year the owls and the nightingales are both common, and on occasion sing antiphonal songs close together.

What the Weather Does.

The effect of changing weather on different migrants is very different. The very first martins I saw building. They most certainly went to work within a day or two of their arrival, and nests are already finished. The mud in the road was just of the right consistency, seductively "tacky," as cyclists say of their rubber tyre, and not to be resisted. I do not know whether such weather prevents any birds from building—as it prevents masons—but it is often fatal to those who have already built. I never found more deserted nests than on the eve of the hot spell; and most of them contain eggs. Are the finches—though among the lushest and most numerous of our home species—rather more sensitive than others in this regard? At any rate, the deserts were chiefly among chaffinches and greenfinches. Thrushes come third on the list. You would expect the ground-nesting birds to be the worst sufferers; and perhaps in the meadows and on the tithes they are. But the larks and meadow pipits on the commons flourished without discoverable exceptions. Some commons and pastures are now alive with young larks, pipits, and plovers.

Eggs Lying About.

One always finds at this season a certain number of eggs lying about promiscuously where no nests are. A neighbour assured me that the larks had begun to lay on his lawn; but an investigation of the event revealed only a sparrow's egg dropped there in the birds' haphazard way. Single eggs of the starling, much the most careless of birds, are more than usually common. The vitality of these two species is such that they have been able to surrender most of the precautions by which tenderer animals secure their existence. The sparrows now build anywhere and anyhow, defying any sort of concealment and composing nests with little cohesion or shape. The starlings dispense more and more with nesting material of any sort or kind; and both species lay more eggs than they mean or attempt to hatch.

Other Particulars.

The blackcaps are in as full song as the nightingales. They seem for once in a way to exceed the willow warblers. It is also a swift year, as well as a warbler year. But the swift has not been capricious like the nightingale, and appears to be increasing at a steady rate. They used to be later as well as rarer; and now follow what is almost a general rule that increase in numbers involves some change of habit. This week numbers of swifts have been dipping over the lawns and gardens along with both swallows and martins, with which they have as little real affinity except in exterior—as the dead nettle with the stinging nettle. And their nests will be less remote than in days when they were hard to find much below the level of the church tower. We no longer associate them in flight or domicile, with altitude. Doves again are very numerous; and associated with their multitude is a greater punctuality in the date of arrival.

FRIGHTENING IN THE NIGHT.

A CRY in the night, gripping pains in the vital, cramps, weakening diarrhoea; whether child or adult, there is immediate comfort and ease from pain in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It pays to keep it always on hand. For sale everywhere.

PRESENTED!

AN AMERICAN AT THE COURT.

VIVID IMPRESSIONS.

"I've never been so impressed in all my life. How do they do it all without any stops?"

It was thus in eager breathless sentences, that an American debater, summed up her impressions of the previous night's Court at Buckingham Palace.

Her eyes sparkled as she recalled the excitement of the evening. "We just arrived as if it were for an ordinary party, only, of course, after that there wasn't a hitch for a single instant. I was going to be impressed, but it was all far beyond anything I had expected."

In the Throne Room. "We came early and so I had a seat in the Throne Room all the time, and could watch the guests coming in."

"One thing struck me—the jewels. We have some beautiful gems at home, but nothing could be finer than some of the jewels I saw last night, she said. About half a dozen women seemed to be covered with jewels from head to foot."

"Ever so many women wore white dresses, like their daughters. But there was colour too, lots of it, and feather fans and bouquets."

"The great thrill came, of course, when I was presented. I could hardly breathe. But I think I did my curtsy quite correctly. I'd seen so many people before me that I didn't really feel nervous."

"Oh! And after it was all over there was the supper. I won't forget that either. It was delicious. Fashions of the moment are well adapted to a gorgeous State function. Rich fabrics, glittering embroideries, and jewel trimming are more impressive when assembled in the form of a modern gown than the plainer silks and satins or even brocades of Edwardian times."

A woman with several attendances at Court to her credit expressed the view that the gowns this season are more magnificent than any she remembered on a previous occasion.



Mr. Lucius L. Moss has been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans meeting at Birmingham, Alabama.

SUN'S PHASES.

Calendar for August.
Sunrise and Sunset in Hongkong for August, 1926. (Standard Time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich.)

Date.	Sunrise	Sunset
August 1	5.56	7.02
2	5.57	7.01
3	5.57	7.01
4	5.58	7.00
5	5.58	6.59
6	5.58	6.59
7	5.59	6.57
8	5.59	6.55
9	5.59	6.54
10	5.59	6.54
11	5.59	6.53
12	5.59	6.52
13	5.59	6.51
14	5.59	6.50
15	5.59	6.49
16	5.59	6.48
17	5.59	6.47
18	5.59	6.46
19	5.59	6.45
20	5.59	6.44
21	5.59	6.43
22	5.59	6.43
23	5.59	6.42
24	5.59	6.42
25	5.59	6.42
26	5.59	6.42
27	5.59	6.42
28	5.59	6.42
29	5.59	6.42
30	5.59	6.42
31	5.59	6.42

The death took place after a few days' illness, in Colombo, of Mrs. Ludovick, wife of Mr. J. Ludovick, Superintendent of Police.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burkill left for home on the 28th ult. by the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia. Mr. C. A. Johnson, of the firm of Lester, Johnson & Morris, left by the same boat for a holiday in Canada. He will return to Shanghai about September 10.

ICE PATROL HEROES.

NO SHIP LOST SINCE THE TITANIC TRAGEDY.

1,500,000-TON.

The cutters of the Iceberg Guard in the North Atlantic have now finished their work for the year.

The sinking of the Titanic, by collision with an iceberg, on her maiden voyage to New York in April 1912, with the loss of 1,500 souls, shocked the world, and the maritime nations at once began to take action against a recurrence of anything of the kind.

This resulted in the International Ice Patrol, which has been so admirably carried out by the United States that not a single ship has been lost through collision with an iceberg in the last 14 years.

"Greenland's Ice Mountains." "Greenland's Ice Mountains" are the sole source of the giant bergs that come as far south as the steamer lanes, travelling about 1,800 miles before they are a danger to shipping.

The danger exists, from March 1 to the end of June, and it is during this period that the Ice Patrol performs its invaluable duty. The two cutters, keep an ever changing record of all the ships within 400 miles, and send constant radio warnings of ice, derelicts and weather.

In fact, as the current issue of the "American National Geographic Magazine" points out, the Ice Patrol acts as a traffic officer, and keeps vessels bound East and West in their proper ranks, bidding them change their courses if there is danger.

The Biggest Iceberg.

Last season an experiment of destroying icebergs with high explosives was carried out, but though charges containing 210lb. of T.N.T. were buried deeply in some of the bergs by a landing party, and exploded, the result was very disappointing. It has to be remembered that only one-eighth of a berg is above water, and that immense and costly mines would be necessary to make much impression on the huge mass.

On April 13 last year one of the cutters had the unique experience of sailing into a field of ice, where 14 large bergs were in sight at one time. The biggest berg so far encountered was first seen on May 26. Its topmost pinnacles were 267ft. in height, and were visible 20 miles away.

It was almost square, and measured 512ft. on both sides. The estimated weight was a million and a half tons. Some futile attempts were made with explosives, but it sailed majestically south at the rate of about 25 miles a day.

The colossus was kept under close observation, and by June 20 was visibly dwindling. 20,000 tons or so breaking off at a time. By July 1, when it had been some days in the Gulf Stream, the warm water, more powerful than any explosive, had finished it, and the cutters sailed for home.

CAMELS.

56 ANIMALS DESTINED FOR NEW YORK.

EXPORTED FROM TIENTSIN.

Fifty "grown-up" and six "baby" camels left Tientsin on a long journey by the Japanese steamer Chosan Maru.

They came from Peking and are going to Aden in the first instance for treatment, and will be shipped thence to New York for zoological purposes. The animals were shipped through the agency of the Grimes Forwarding and Express Company, Rue de France, Tientsin, and they were accompanied by Mr. Rogers, an American gentleman.

Shipping the camels was not altogether an easy task; many went on boardship soberly and confidently enough but others were decidedly obstreperous (it is said two overbalanced into the river) and Mr. P. C. Grimes and Mr. T. J. Cooke were working to a late hour on Tuesday night seeing their unusual shipment safely on board the vessel which sailed early—"Peking and Tientsin Times."

Big Mac: "One thing I do thank God for—I'm a Scotsman."

Little Dick: "That shows a nice forgiving spirit, anyhow."

London, July 8.—At Winchester County Court yesterday, Mr. Stephen Bull, a dairy-farmer, asked for a new trial of the case in which the Corporation had been granted an order for possession of the house he occupied in Minster Street. When the case was called Mr. Bull asked those in court to kneel, and, being so himself, recited the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," the Lord's Prayer, and the Benediction. Judge Leiley asked those present to remain quiet until Mr. Bull had finished. Mr. Bull's application was afterwards dismissed.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6, 1926, 10.30 a.m.

Names.	Hongkong Stock Exchange.	Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association.	Estate Brokers' Share & Real Estate Society.
T. T. on London	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
T. T. on Shanghai	76 1/2	76 1/2	nom.
Hongkong Bank	112 1/2 b 113 0 s	113 0 n	113 0 b 112 1/2 n
Chartered Bank	22 1/2 b	—	—
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	23 1/2 b	23 1/2 n	—
do. C.	21 1/2 b	21 1/2 n	—
& O. Bank	20 1/2 b	20 1/2 n	—
Bank of East Asia	20 1/2 b	20 1/2 n	—
Marine Insurance	\$84 b.	\$84 b.	\$84 b.
Canton Insurance	630 s.	640 s.	\$640 s.
China Underwriters	1.80 b.	1.90 b.	1.90 s.
North China Insurance	7145 n.	7140 n.	—
Union Insurance	200 s.	280 n.	\$290 s.
Yangtze Insurance	35 1/2 b.	40 n.	—
Fire Insurance	—	—	—
China Fire Insurance	200 b.	210 b.	—
E. K. Fire Insurance	620 b.	625 b.	620 b.
Shipping.	—	—	—
Douglases	25 b.	25 1/2 b.	25 b.
Hongkong Steamboats	26 1/2 b.	26 1/2 b. 26 3/4 s.	26 1/2 b.
E. K. Tugs & Lighters	1 1/2 n.	2 1/4 n.	2 1/4 n.
Indo-Chinese (Pref.)	30 b.	30 n.	30 n.
do. (Def.) Ltd.	40 n.	—	45 s.
do. () Ltd.	—	40 n.	—
Oriental Navigation	88 1/2 n.	92 1/2 n.	90 1/2 n.
Shell Transport	67 n.	65 1/2 b. 66 1/2 s.	\$66 1/2 s.
Star Ferries	15 1/2 n.	15 s.	15 s.
Water-borne	—	—	—
Refineries.	—	—	—
China Sugars	24 n.	24 3/4 s.	24 s.
Malabon Sugars	35 1/2 b.	34 1/2 b.	35 s.
Mining.	—	—	—
Benguet	1 1/2 n.	—	—
Kailan Mining Ad.	40 n.	42 1/2 n.	47 1/2 n.
Lanark (Combined)	23 b.	23 b.	23 b.
do. (Single)	12 1/2 n.	12 n.	—
Shanghai Exploration	5 1/2 n.	5 n.	—
Shanghai Loan	7 n.	6 1/2 n.	—
Raubs	34 1/2 b.	35 b.	5 n.
Tronoh Mines	67 1/2 b.	64 1/2 b.	—
Capital Caspian	81 n.	—	—
Docks, Wharves	—	—	—
Godowns, &c.	—	—	—
E. K. & K. Wharves	\$122 1/2 n.	121 1/2 b. 122 1/2 s.	\$122 s.
E. K. & W. Docks	54 b.	55 b.	54 b.
Hongkows	171 b.	—	170 b.
W. Engineerings	5.80 b.	75.90 b.	53 1/2 b.
Shanghai Docks	108 b.	110 b.	110 b.
Land, Hotels & Bldgs.	—	—	—
E. K. & S. Hotels (old)	10 1/4 t. & sa.	10 1/4 s.	10 1/4 s.
do. (new)	—	—	—
Hongkong Lands	63 1/2 n.	62 b. 63 s x d.	63 s x d.
E. K. Realty	7 1/2 b. 8 s.	8 s.	7 1/2 s.
K. Territorial	5 n.	4 s.	4 s.
Imperial Estates	13 1/4 b.	13 1/4 b. 14 1/4 s.	13 1/2 b.
Imperial Building	90 n.	90 s.	—
Imperial Mills	1 1/2 b.	—	—
Cotton Mills.	—	—	—
Imperial Cottons	8.90 b. 9 sa.	10.90 b. 9.05 s.	10.10 s.
Imperial Cottons (old)	2 1/2 b.	2 1/2 b. 2 1/2 s.	2 n.
do. (new)	52 b.	53 b.	50 n.
Imperial Cottons (new)	27 b.	28 b.	25 n.
Miscellaneous.	—	—	—
Imperial Locomotives	8 1/2 n.	8 1/2 s.	8 1/2 n.
Imperial Locomotives (comb.)	13 1/2 n.	14 1/2 n.	12 1/2 s.
do. (old)	12 n.	13 n.	10 1/2 s.
do. (new)	13 1/2 n.	14 1/2 n.	12 s.
Imperial Buses	10 1/2 b.	10 1/2 n.	10 s.
Imperial Lights (comb.)	10 b.	10 b. 10 1/2 s.	10 1/2 s.
do. (old)	14 1/2 n.	14 1/2 s.	14 s.
do. (new)	11 n.	10 1/2 n.	10 s.
Imperial Prov. (comb.)	—	—	—
do. (old)	5.15 b. 5.20 s.	5.20 b. 5.15 sa.	5.10 b.
do. (new)	—	—	—
Imperial Farms	16 1/4 b.	16 b. 16 1/2 s.	16 1/4 b.
Imperial A Wing (full pd.)	6 s.	8 s.	—
do. (part pd.)	—	—	—
Hongkong Amusements	11 1/2 n.	11 1/4 b.	—
E. K. Constructions	2 1/4 n.	3 s.	3 1/2 s.
Hongkong Electric	66 s.	65 1/2 s.	65 1/2 s.
E. K. Developments	15 cts.	5 cts.	—
E. K. Ropes (comb.)	26 s.	—	30 n.
do. (old)	10 s.	10 n.	10 n.
do. (new)	5 s.	5 n.	5 n.
Hongkong Tramways	24.60 b. 25 sa.	24 1/4 b. 25 s.	25 s & sa.
Imperial Carriages	8 1/4 n.	8 1/4 s.	9 s.
Imperial Cabs	35 n.	—	—
Imperial Cabs	10 1/2 n.	—	—
Imperial Cabs	—	13 n.	—
Imperial Cabs	16 1/2 b.	17 1/2 b.	17 b.
Imperial Cabs	7.60 n.	8 n.	7 1/2 b.
Imperial Cabs	11 n.	9 1/4 b.	9 1/2 b.
Imperial Cabs	10.8 b. 12 s.	11.3 b.	—
Imperial Cabs	3 s.	3 s.	—
Imperial Cabs	20 n.	—	—
Imperial Cabs	—	600 n.	—
Imperial Cabs	—	18 n.	—
Imperial Cabs	13 1/4 n.	13 1/2 b.	13 1/4 b.
Imperial Cabs	6 1/2 n.	5.90 s.	5 1/2 s.
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People and Events in the News of the World



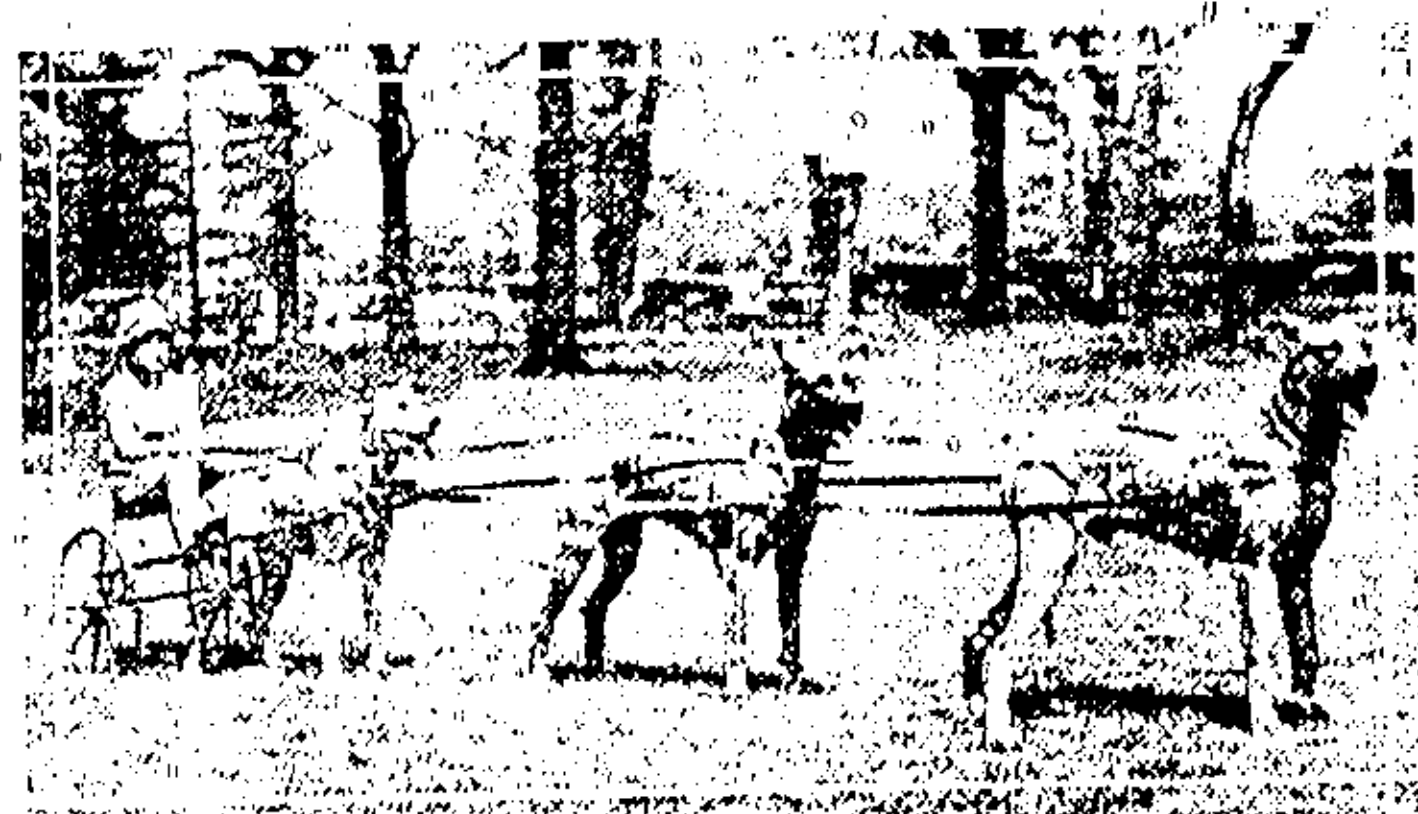
At the age of 64, Isaac M. Alexander retired. Inactivity annoyed him, so he started in again as a bookkeeper. He's held the one job 25 years now.



Viola Hudson christened the buggy in which her brother and friends will attempt a trip from Washington to California.



Governor Ralph O. Brewster of Maine took an early lead in the primary. He sought nomination for re-election.



Miss Mabel Hoerig driving her tandem of three Great Danes, Queenie, Olaf and Sigurd, all blue ribbon winners at the Wynnewood Dog and Pony Show.



Private Agrimonte scored 74 out of a possible 75 at the 500 yard range match between members of the 107th New York Regiment and the Queen's Westminsterers in London.



Representative Florellio La Guardia of New York made 2.75 per cent. beer, which he said was legal, for members of the House of Representatives. He mixed medical malt and near beer. Miss M. M. Fisher, his secretary, is shown sampling the result.



MRS. RUTH BRYAN OWEN



SEN. DUNCAN FLETCHER



CARDINAL DAUGHERTY



COUNTESS DIFRASSO

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, and Senator Duncan Fletcher took early leads in the Florida Democratic primaries for Congressman and Senator, respectively. Cardinal Daugherty played an important part in the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. Countess Dentice di Frasso, formerly Dorothy Taylor, of New York, ordered all Americans off the floor of a fashionable Paris resort when an American negro danced.



A studio portrait of Viscount Willingdon, the new Governor-General of Canada.



Brig-Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, is shown with the steel "dish" that served as head covering for the troops during the war, but which tests have shown is not as effective as the new style helmet shown on the left, which will probably be accepted for army use in the future. Sentiment for the war helmet is the principal argument in favour of its retention, the proposed style giving more and better protection in the opinion of experts. The change will be made soon, it is expected.

WHAT about that precious book you have at home, which time and usage have given to it a frail appearance!

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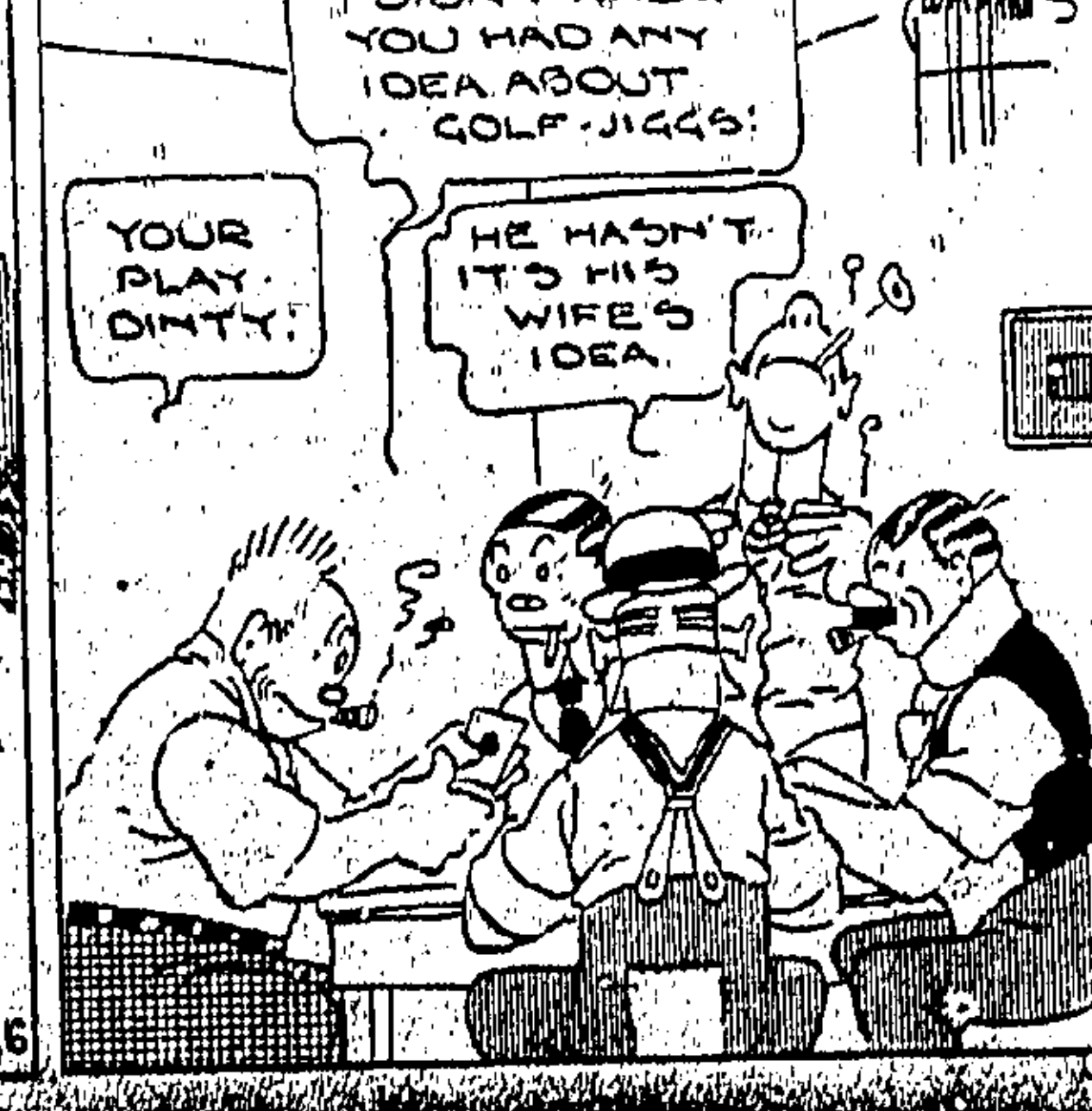
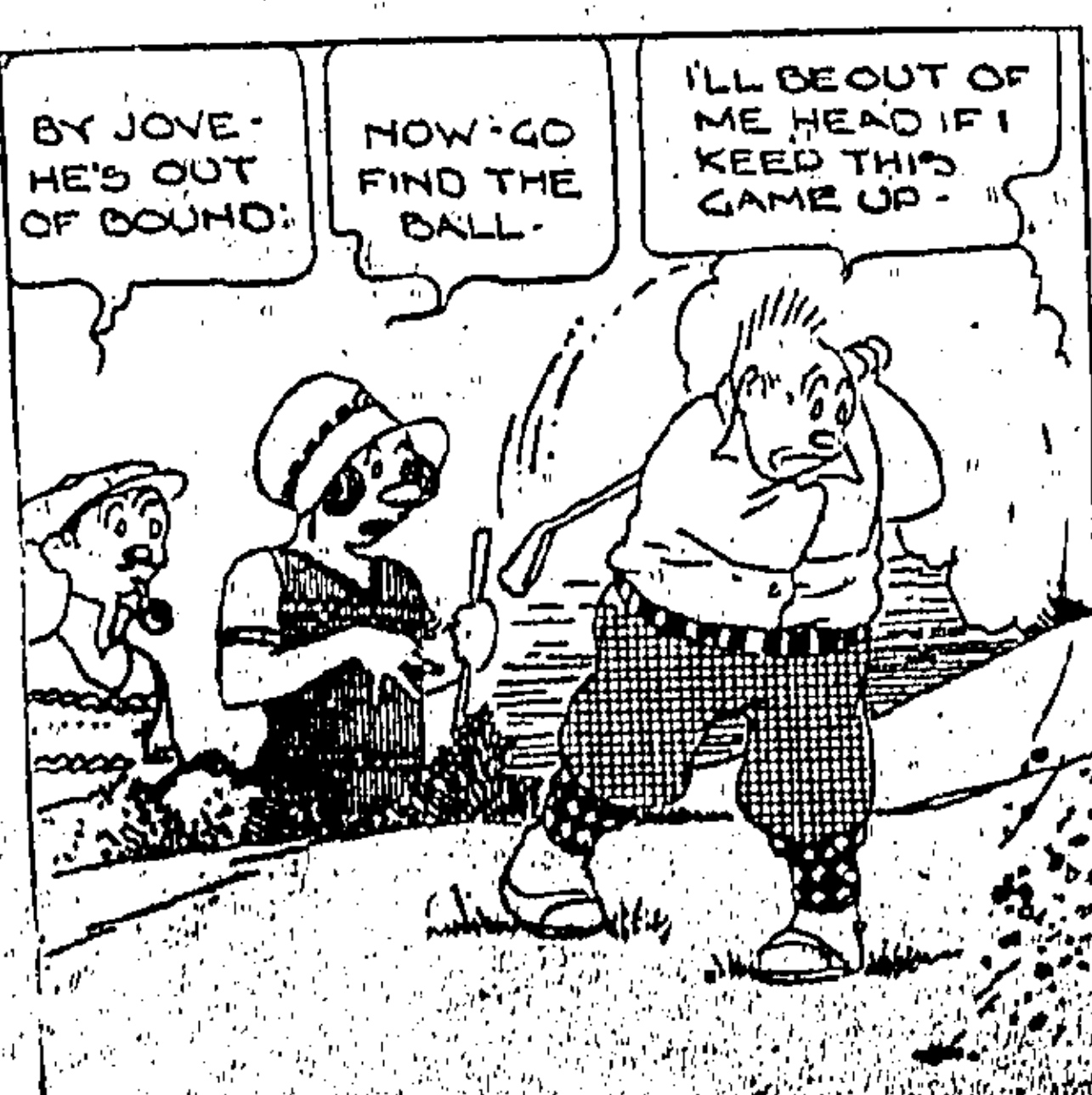
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500 Stamps, All Different for \$4	8
1,000 do.	18
1,500 do.	30
2,000 do.	50
3,000 do.	75
4,000 do.	100
5,000 do.	150
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Choose Glaxo for your Baby

Your Baby's future health depends on your choice of his food. You must choose the food you know is best, for you dare not endanger your Baby's progress by experimenting.

Be guided by the experience of the great number of doctors, nurses and mothers who choose rightly by choosing the best food they know—Glaxo.

Choose Glaxo for your Baby now! And be free for ever from any anxiety as to Baby's steady progress towards healthy, strong-limbed merry-hearted childhood. Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo
The Vitamin Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

When Baby is 6 months old

or when he cuts his first tooth, add a little Glaxo Malted Food to his Glaxo. This will provide the best means of accustoming Baby, gradually and naturally, to taking more solid food. Obtainable where you buy Glaxo.



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Hongkong, April 1, 1924.

FRENCH NATURAL MINERAL WATER

VICHY CELESTINS

In bottles, half and splits

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VICHY-ETAT PREPARATIONS

Natural salt from the waters. In tins and bottles.

VICHY-ETAT SALT 2 or 3 after meals

VICHY-ETAT TABLETS make digestion easy.

VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS digestive aerated water.

Refuse substitutes.

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A GIDDY OLD MAN.

Sir Frank Benson once sent a wire to a man, "Can you play Rugby, to-morrow?" and the reply came, "Yes." The actor turned up to rehearsal next morning and did not know a word of the part, and explained he thought it was football; he had not an inkling that "Rugby" referred to the part in "Merry Wives." Lady Benson, says "John O'London" vouches for the truth of this story in her book of Bensonian memories, "Mainly Players" (Thornton Butterworth, 21s.).

This book is as good as any dealing with theatrical life published in recent years, which is not to be wondered at considering the great achievements of the Benson Company, and the fact that a very large number of our best players are old Bensonians. The book is full of good anecdotes.

Sunday Morning in Scotland.

The company had some amusing, if uncomfortable, experiences when touring Scotland in the early days. Arriving at Falkirk at an early hour on Sunday morning, they succeeded after much trouble in persuading a cottager to give them some breakfast, but the stern, Sabbatarian would not allow them to wash under her roof, as they were breaking the Sabbath, but she conceded the use of a bucket in the backyard. They eventually found accommodation in a Temperance Hotel. "While in the bedroom, unpacking my bag, I heard the lock turned in the door and a harsh voice shouting, 'Ye'll no raise the blinds, nor come out of the room, until the Kirk is over. I wouldn't hae the neighbours ken I had a low play-actress in ma hoose!' It was hopeless for me to explain that I was icy cold and had travelled all night; all the reply I got was, 'Say your prayers, and dinna fash yerself; ye'll come out when the Kirk is sealed.'"

"Extra Ladies"

Lady Benson says that the old shilling-a-night super and the "extra lady" are practically obsolete. The "extra ladies" often took a lively interest in the play. "For instance, in the church scene in 'Much Ado About Nothing,' when Hero is cast off by Claudio, I heard one high-born lady, one of Beatrice's waiting-women, say audibly to another, 'What's she done, dearie?' 'Nothing much, love,' said the other. 'Only been a little bit gay.'"

Professor Blackie.

Here is a remarkable story of the famous and eccentric Professor Blackie, whom the author met, when on a visit to Edinburgh: "Imagine my surprise

(not to say disappointment) to see him dancing like a ballet girl up the room. My hostess hastened to introduce us, and his first words to my husband were: 'Do you know your Goethe?' On receiving a reply in the negative, he gave my husband a swinging box on the ear, and then tripped up to me, took my hat off my head, placed it on his own flowing white jocks, and kissed me on the cheek." Lady Benson adds that it was all to theatrical to please her, and she felt only a kind of pity for so clever a man.

Feeding Time.

Some people used to have curious ideas as to the social status of the theatrical profession and in particular of the Bensonians. Engaged to play in some private grounds in the North, the company were invited to supper, Lady Benson and her husband being placed at table with their hosts and their private friends, while the members of the company were at a separate table. Her host's first remark to the author was: "Those poor actors, how glad they must be of a good meal." Afterward the "poor actors" gave her some amusing details of their supper party. "On their table were cold meats and pickles, but on the other, at which we were sitting with our hosts, hot soup and many delicacies were in evidence. When the butler asked the poor actors what they would have, they answered, 'Soup, please or chicken,' thoroughly enjoying the butler's obvious discomfort. At last I heard the butler, in a stage whisper, explain the situation to my host."

Later on her host asked her what kind of people her company was composed of. "I told him (rightly or wrongly) that many of them had large estates of their own and were connected with the oldest houses in the land. I was almost sorry for him; he was so utterly wretched for the rest of the evening. He explained eventually to me that he had read in books that actors were 'vagabonds,' and he imagined that they lived on the poorest fare, and frequently slept in barns."

Revolt of the Property Man.

Among the stories associated with the annual festival at Shakespeare's birth-place is the following: "Every Festival brought an incredible amount of work, though work we all loved, and I never heard anyone resent the enormous strain that these Festivals entailed, with the exception of our faithful Irish property man, 'Billy Phibbs,' who was found in the property room one morning punching the head of a bust of Shakespeare, and hissing between his teeth, 'I'll learn ye to write plays!'"

And the following also must be quoted: "At the station one of the porters, meaning to be most appreciative and gracious, said to me: 'We have a lot to thank

you and Mr. Benson for; you are making Stratford another Blackpool!"

Marie Lloyd.

The author's appearance in a music-hall sketch in London was a very interesting experience, for she met that great artiste, Marie Lloyd, and she tells some excellent stories about her. This is one of the best: The dresser's child, aged about six years, was in the passage outside the dressing-room, and Marie stopped to speak to her. She was always very friendly and most kind-hearted:—

"Have you ever seen me on the stage, kid?" "No," said the child. "Here, dresser, shouted Marie, 'take or send this kid into the front of the house; here's the money; she mustn't say she's never seen Marie Lloyd.' The child was taken and Marie, meeting her afterwards, said, 'Well, kid, what do you think of me?' The kid put her head on one side and, taking a sticky finger from her mouth, said, 'Yer can't dance and yer can't sing, and I think you're rotten.'"

Ophelia in a Fix.

There must be tens of thousands of playgoers who have seen Lady Benson in the part of Ophelia. During a season at the Globe Theatre, London, it was arranged that Ophelia should be lifted from the bier and placed in the unseen arms of the stage hands standing under the trap door—the grave.

"This required some courage on my part, as the men were none too gentle. One night a new set of men were told off for this duty, and when the words 'lay her in the earth' were spoken, and Ophelia's hand-maids lifted her from the bier the invisible hands underneath refused to receive her. Thrice the words were spoken, and at last the girls (with aching arms) whispered, 'Take it upon which a voice from the depths shouted: 'You fools, stuff the d—d thing through the hole!'" After this Lady Benson pleaded for a dummy to be used, and it proved quite as effective.

Irish.

Two little stories apropos of the humour of travelling in Ireland in the old days: "Once when travelling from Limerick to Waterford, I told the porter to label my boxes. He scratched his head and then darted for a label, and sticking it on my trunk said, 'I haven't got a label for Waterford, so I've put ye one on for Cork!'"

"After an all night journey from England (to Dublin) I asked the chambermaid at the Shelbourne Hotel to get me a hot bath. When I went to the bathroom I found the water still running, but stone cold. I called the maid and remarked that I had ordered a hot bath! She looked at the water, put her fingers in it, and then with a charming smile answered: 'Shure, it's all right. It's coming through the hot tap!'"

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